

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 243.—VOL. 9.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

PRICE 4D. — STAMPED, 5D.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN politics have been wearing a more peaceable look during the present week. First came the story that the French Government intended to warn the journals not to abuse us quite so much as usual. This was so far satisfactory as a sign of Imperial moderation; but, if true (of which we are not quite sure), we are inclined to think that, in practice, it would do more harm than good. How will the French people love us more for knowing that their organs are not permitted to attack us? Why, it will enrage them; and rage ought always to have a vent. No. Let the Emperor cease to try to head us in foreign politics, and to head us in naval preparations: that is the true, friendly, course for him. The bulk of his people, we believe, could be kept peaceable if he chose. This is our view of their mutual relations—that all depends on his fidelity and discretion.

Meanwhile, Buoncompagni becomes a kind of sham Regent pending the meeting of the Congress. Central Italy—minus its Garibaldi, and with its Victor Emmanuel fettered by a fatal friendship—awaits its fate. The position is most melancholy. The poor people were invited to be free, and are hampered by their own friends. When the Congress meets, France is pledged not to oppose the return of the Dukes (France—without whose signal they would never have had to run); Austria will be backed up by the Pope, and Naples, and as many Catholic Powers as can be got into the council; and how is a vote in favour of the unlucky Italians to be secured? This is a matter for our Government which must beware of compromising our honour by committing us to a part in a cruel farce. When the Congress has done its probable ugly work, we see nothing ahead of Central Italy but a war complicated by a revolution. Unless all the talk of the year has been the emptiest brag, the return of the Dukes will be opposed by force; and the party readiest to fight will gain the ascendant in the Central States. But will not France, in such a case, be bound to back up the vote of her Congress, or, any way, to leave Austria at liberty to support her vassals? Once let that be known, and Victor Emmanuel risks his crown in an unequal combat, or retires, to make way for the Revolution. To suppose, however, that France would remain neutral is impossible; the army would feel itself dishonoured. If she meddle, then, it must be in favour of "order," and some system of tyranny becomes inevitable. We have the gloomiest expectations about the whole affair. The taint of insincerity was on it when it began, and will blight its fruits to the end.

But in the meantime there is a question at least as important to the world as the political sufferings of Central Italians or the military reputation of his Majesty at the Tuilleries. Is Europe or not going to remain at peace—we don't mean next year, or the year after, but permanently and securely? Are a series of wars to be carried out for a series of "ideas"? This brings us back to the point where we set out above. Things are more pacific, *this week*. Why, was not this just the story during the interval between January the 1st and the commencement of the campaign in Italy? Was there not an incessant ebb and flow, first towards war, then towards peace, for months? and did not France jump all ready like an armed

man into Lombardy at the end of it? We want to be at peace with France. We hope, and we think, that peace is quite possible. But we cannot trust to these fits and starts of amity while Havre, and other coast-towns are being armed, while Spain is encouraged to crush the Riff pirates with a force doing its best to be big enough to occupy all Morocco. The thing would be absurd. At present the two Governments are on terms of polite distrust. A bad effect is produced on the world's commerce by the uncertainty; and Great Britain is arming as she has not armed for a generation.

We all see how the papers are filled with the movements of

very week a paragraph in the "Military Intelligence" informs the public that our Army is to be increased by something like eleven regiments in amount. It may be necessary. With so many men permanently wanted in India, we do not see how it can be done without. But do not let us forget that foreigners may require explanations on such points as well as we, and that we must not grumble by-and-by if we find all this preparation expensive. Mr. Bright is ready to show us, no doubt, that the whole thing is designed to put money into the pockets of the aristocracy, the majority of officers being, no doubt, lords or the sons of lords, and the pay being, as is well known, enormous. By the way, though, how comes France to have an army four times as big without an aristocracy at all?

But this is not the question. The country, we say, enters with spirit into the preparations, only we want to see a little ahead. For our part, we think that if Napoleon, as many able men suppose, is advancing to another *coup*, we should not be so mealy-mouthed about it. We should ask him what he means, and push our preparations a little harder still. And we ought to find out how the rest of Europe likes it; for we are not the only Power concerned when it comes to be a question of overthrowing the settlement of 1815. Russia and Prussia have something to say, and (if France is to remodel Europe at her pleasure) have something to lose. The present Czar's reign promises, as far as his wishes go, to be a reign of domestic improvement; and we believe that towards that a British alliance is better for her than a French one. She is ahead of France at present in Liberalism, is more catholic in her tastes in literature, and is abolishing serfage better than France managed it, since she is doing it so far without bloodshed. She aspires to have a navy, and sends her ships to Spithead, where they make a most creditable appearance. We are the teachers in that line, though we did neglect the good old trade till lately. In friendship with ours her navy would learn its business, and there is a positive amount of Scandinavian blood in common for naval purposes—an affinity not to be despised. The probabilities if she took the other side are not so favourable, and she must not forget the naval debt to us of Peter the Great.

All this is in case his Majesty of the French means mischief. If he does, there is at least nothing for us to fear from the temper of our people. No amount of agitation has availed to shake their confidence in England, where they have a freedom unknown on the other side of the water, and an amount of prosperity directly dependent on that freedom. The wicked old demagogues of

the last century used to preach to the workmen here that they had no interest in maintaining a country's independence where the land was not in their hands; and this greatly encouraged old Nap, as his St. Helena talk shows. But our jolly fellows were too knowing; they knew that Frenchmen would not steal to give things to them, and that ruin to capital means starvation to labour. So they answered in two lines of a curious poem, written by a seaman of the fleet:—  
O, you beggarly song culott,  
You tried to come it; but you couldn't not.

This was hardly in Tennyson's style, but it was very sensible for all that.



THE ROMAN BOY.—(FROM A PICTURE, BY A. S. LUMLEY, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.)

volunteer corps. Well, even on the supposition of peace, this is a good kind of public activity. Rifle-practising is good exercise—it promotes cordiality, it keeps patriotism alive, it puts effeminacy to shame, and it thrusts mere money-grubbing into the background. But the spectacle of it keeps the French on the *qui vive* too; and we suspect that, at home in a year or two, it will be found to have popularised war, generally, among the new generation. So that, while preparing against war, it is not improbable that we may be helping to bring it on; and hence we want to see explicit explanations required from the French Emperor—for he began—as to his future policy. This



## THE ROMAN BOY.

THE subject we have this week chosen for Illustration from the Winter Exhibition is a charming study of "A Roman Boy," by Mr. A. S. Lumley. Murillo painted Spanish boys and made their dirt and squalor famous on canvas. Mulready and Webster have given us characteristic sketches of our own wayward youth; and Gavarni has familiarised us with the precocious features of the gamin de Paris. Mr. Lumley's "Roman Boy" is not a whit less picturesque in costume and general get-up than were Murillo's models, and in what is termed personal beauty he decidedly has the advantage of them. As a rule we do not like pretty boys, but in Mr. Lumley's hands they certainly gain in attraction, and almost incline us to look favourably upon such an empty subject as that chosen by the artist in the present case.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

Count Pourtalès, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has visited their Imperial Majesties at Compiegne. It is stated that his Excellency was instructed to give to the French Government authentic explanations of the late interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia.

Lord Cowley left Paris early this week on a short visit to London. The preparations for the Chinese expedition seem to be proceeding actively.

## SPAIN.

The rumour that the Spanish Government had received a diplomatic note from England relative to the expedition to Morocco is contradicted. Most of the Madrid journals contain articles severely blaming the Government for the concessions which the recently-published correspondence with England about Morocco shows that it has made to that Power, in promising not to make any conquest on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. According to the *Correspondencia*, the commerce of Gibraltar is suffering from the interruption of relations with Africa.

## ITALY.

The concentration of Neapolitan troops in the province of the Abruzzo, which for some time has caused alarm in the Roman Legations, has at last, as we hear, induced the Court of Turin to demand explanations from the Government of Naples. The reply seems to have been little satisfactory, denying as it does the right of Sardinia to complain of what takes place within the frontiers of another State.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree for immediately applying a sum of forty millions to fortifying Lonato, Pizzighettone, Cremona, and Pavia.

The Sardinian Government has nominated the Marquis of Villamarina as Governor of Milan, and M. Desambrois as Ambassador at Paris.

General de Kalbermaten, Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical army, has issued from Pesaro the following order of the day to his troops:—

Soldiers.—During the last seven months you have found yourselves exposed to the most infernal seductions and machinations. The chiefs of the revolution have constantly endeavoured, in their proclamations and in the journals, to calumniate the Pontifical army. At present, changing their tactics, they seek by the most insidious means to induce you to desert and swell the ranks of the sacrilegious aggressors of the States of the Holy See; they invite you to abandon your colours—that is to say, to dishonour and debase yourselves: it is a gross insult which they address to you. Those felons! they dare suppose that Catholic soldiers, who have so long waited impatiently for the moment to combat for the noblest and most holy of causes, could betray their God, their Sovereign, and their oaths! Patience, soldiers! the day of justice is at hand. Be proud of the important services which you have rendered to the State, and of your admirable discipline, your good conduct, and your perfect union, for they have attracted the particular attention of the Holy Father and the admiration of the Catholic world. Your General is proud of commanding you, for he knows your worth and what he may expect from you.

## GERMANY.

On the invitation of Bavaria a conference of the Ministers of the States of second rank, and also the minor States of Germany, took place on the 23rd instant, at Wurzburg.

## GREECE.

The sixth Legislative session of the Greek Chambers was opened on the 10th inst. by King Otho. After stating the reassuring fact that Greece was at peace with all foreign Powers, his Majesty said:—

Gentlemen, Deputies, and Senators.—You are aware that my Government, always anxious to fulfil its engagements towards the Powers who guaranteed the loan, has proposed to them to make a final settlement of the affair according to the resources of the State. They have claimed, for the present, an annual payment of 900,000*fr.*, convinced that the payment of that sum will not create any embarrassment to the public service. My Government will ask from you the grants necessary to cover this sum, and will follow up the negotiations relative to the final settlement of this question—a settlement which is indispensable to the consolidation of public credit and a healthy system of our finances. I entertain the hope that the kindness always shown to Greece by the protecting Powers will facilitate the result of this negotiation.

Various local measures were touched on, and then the Royal Speech formally announced the opening of the session.

## TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Sentences have been passed on forty-one persons concerned in the late conspiracy—five to death, thirteen to penal servitude for life, eight to several years' imprisonment with hard labour, nine to imprisonment of shorter duration, and six have been acquitted. The Sultan has commuted the sentences of death.

Fuad Pasha and Riza Pasha are to remain in office.

The whole of the troops of Constantinople have been paid up.

A decree has been published against the luxury and corruption of women.

An important piece of news is that the Porte (as the official journal asserts) has placed no definitive veto upon the carrying out of the Suez Canal. What the Sultan's Government has complained of is, it seems, that the Pacha of Egypt has made his grant without the Sultan's permission, which the Porte considers an infringement upon the right of sovereignty as understood by England and the remainder of the European Powers, but, as it would seem, not by France. The simplest expedient for the Suez Canal Company is, therefore, to apply to the Porte itself to have the grant recognised. There is reason to believe that M. de Lesseps has gone to Constantinople for this purpose.

Prince Couza, of Roumania, has, for the sixth time in one year, dismissed his Ministers.

## AMERICA.

The last despatches from Washington intimate that there is, as the *New York Tribune* expresses it, no truth in the statement that the relations between the two countries are critical, or seriously embarrassed. "Lord John Russell's despatch," says that journal, "was written in his usual dogmatical style, which Sydney Smith so graphically described. Secretary Cass' reply is temperate, but decided, arguing the whole question of title to the island, and affirming the report of our Commissioner in emphatic terms. The document covers one hundred and twenty-five pages of Department paper; and it was fully approved in the Cabinet. The idea of Mr. Dallas closing his Legation is simply ridiculous. If at any time our relations should assume a threatening aspect, which they do not now, there are abundant influences ready on both sides to prevent an interruption." At latest dates, San Juan was perfectly quiet. A new Governor of British Columbia was expected. The Fraser River miners were doing very well.

Washington despatches continue to speculate on the probable successor to the late Mr. Mason in the American mission to Paris, but no appointment had been made. Mr. Preston, the American Minister to Spain, was expected shortly to return home, and thereby create a vacancy also in the Madrid mission.

## INDIA.

We have received Bombay journals to the 26th of October. They are chiefly occupied with the operations at Beyt, the course to be taken in opposition to the Licensing Bill, a financial despatch from Calcutta, further arrangements on the discharge question, and the hanging of one or two rebels.

The expedition to Beyt is thus described in the *Bombay Times*:—

It seems that the fortress of Beyt was not stormed, as we announced in our last issue, but was evacuated by its garrison on the night of the 6th instant, the attempt to carry it during the day having failed, from the breach being impracticable, and the scaling-ladders too short. The force arrived off the island on the morning of the 3rd instant. On the 4th the boats, under the command of Lieutenant Chitty, cut out the native craft lying in shore, and the squadron came into position on the south side of the fort. The bombardment began on the morning of the 5th, within eight hundred yards of the fort, and lasted throughout the day; the *Feroze*, *Victoria*, *Zenobia*, *Clyde*, and *Constance* between them, pouring in a terrific storm of shot and shell. A breach was declared practicable the next morning, and the storming party, consisting of detachments of the Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, her Majesty's 28th Foot, Marine Battalion, and 6th Regiment Native Infantry, landed, under cover of the guns, about two o'clock. No casualty occurred in landing, although the enemy kept up a brisk fire of musketry upon the troops; but the breach was found impracticable, and the scaling-ladders useless, from the height of the walls. The men of the 28th and the 6th Native Infantry were, consequently, exposed to a galling fire of musketry from the walls, which had been extensively loopholed for that purpose. The face of the wall, which had been destroyed by the bombardment, was protected with a chevaux de frise of prickly pear, and it was likewise resolved to withdraw the troops from the position in which they were placed, and to recommence the bombardment. At this juncture a white flag was hung out from the fort, and a well-known native shopkeeper of Bombay, who has been unlucky enough to fall into the Wagheers' hands, was seen approaching as an ambassador. He came from the garrison with an offer to surrender the fort, upon condition of their being transported with their arms across the Gulf to Mandavee. Colonel Donovan seems to have returned a short answer, to the effect that he would treat only with the chief in person, when that worthy at last showed himself, but to repeat the former proposal. He was told that, upon laying down their arms, the garrison would be allowed to leave the fort without molestation; and, not approving the stipulation, the chief returned to the fort. The flag was hauled down, and the firing recommenced, and soon after dark the enemy is supposed to have evacuated the place. Upon taking possession the next day, it was a marvel to the observer that the garrison had so long sustained the terrible fire poured into the place. The body of the chief, who must have fallen soon after the recommencement of hostilities, was found amid heaps of dead. The fort is said to be amazingly strong, the walls are earthwork of from 18 to 40 feet thick, and 30 to 40 feet high. We trust that we have arrived at the last page of history in which the fortress Beyt will be named as in existence.

The temples at Beyt were decorated in a very costly style, and, consequent upon a rumour here that our soldiers had appropriated their valuable contents, the Banians and Bhattias of Bombay petitioned the Governor for their restoration. The answer was that "instructions have been issued to the officers in charge of the field forces in Ockamundel to respect the whole of the temples at Beyt and Dwarka, and to restore such idols and property as may have been taken from either place."

The financial despatch is most important. An "estimated improvement" in the finances has appeared to the extent of 77½ lacs (£775,000), reducing the deficit to 650 lacs (£6,500,000). The improvement is owing to reductions in military and public works expenditure, and increased receipts from the new tariff, the stamp, salt, and license taxes (the latter is therefore expected to come into operation). The revenue for 1860-61 is estimated at 3890 lacs (£38,900,000), the charges at 4225 lacs (£42,250,000), the estimated deficit thus being 335 lacs (£3,350,000). "The question has been asked," says the *Bombay Standard*, "has this statement been put forth to show that we can do without Mr. Wilson?"

Lord Canning left Calcutta on his "progress" on the morning of October 10, arriving at Allahabad in the evening of the 14th. He stayed only a few hours, and then went on to Cawnpore. The object of the journey is said to be "the recognition of many of the new tenures in Oude, the reception of native Princes of the Punjab and others, his direct intercourse with those who loyally lent their aid to uphold the British power, and the personal acknowledgment of these services, and for inspecting Delhi and Oude." Every chief of note is commanded to appear before the two representatives of England's power—the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

The *Bombay Times* says:—"We are told, on authority which we hardly feel at liberty to doubt, that instructions were received from home by the last mail to commence the immediate absorption of the local army by attaching the European regiments forthwith, as second battalions, to the Queen's. We are told further that the native army is to pass forthwith under the immediate control of the Horse Guards, with a view, as is supposed, to its being eventually incorporated with the Royal army also."

Only fifty out of a thousand of the discharged Europeans at and near Calcutta have accepted bounty for China. By an order of the 21st of October two years' service are to be granted to those men of the local army who have not taken their discharge, and are to be permitted to enlist for China. They will receive a bounty of fifty rupees on condition that they enlist for ten years.

Lord Clyde, in passing through Meerut on the 11th inst., addressed two short but very effective and characteristic speeches to the European soldiers stationed there.

Major-General Sir J. Inglis, K.C.B., has been appointed to a command in the Madras Presidency; and Colonel Somerset, 72nd Regiment, Adjutant-General in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Oude Gazette* gives an account of Rajah Jeyloll Singh's execution:—

Rajah Jeyloll Singh paid the extreme penalty of the law on the 1st inst. (October) at "the scene of massacre." The trial of this man reflects the highest credit on the officers who conducted it, and there is not a single dissentient from the sentence, native or European. The example is an awful one, but justice has been avenged and society satisfied. By six o'clock the arrangements for the execution were complete. To the police was confided the duty of preserving order. No other troops were out. The assembly of spectators was particularly scanty. There could not have been more than between 200 or 300 natives, and about a score of Europeans, chiefly military officers, present—Nawab Moshun-ood-Dowla being the only native of distinction among them. Before removing the handcuffs Mr. Carnegie asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. Jeyloll Singh denied to the last his own guilt, averring that he was about to suffer for the crimes of others, especially of his servants; that he was not present when the murders were committed; did not even know the exact day, and that it was only on his return to the city after three days' absence that he heard of what had been done the day before. He finally offered to pay any amount—from a lac upwards—for a commutation of his sentence, and begged that the proposal might be communicated to the Chief Commissioner before he was hanged. The death warrant was then read to him; after which the handcuffs were removed, his hands were pinioned behind, the cap put over his head and face, and himself assisted to mount the platform. He throughout maintained the most perfect composure, repeating to himself some prayers. As soon as the noose had been adjusted Mr. Carnegie, in a clear, audible voice, briefly explained to the crowd around that the criminal on the gallows before them was the Rajah Jeyloll Singh, who on that very spot, where stood before an outer gateway of the Kaiser Bagh, had caused the cold-blooded murder of some twenty-two or twenty-three Europeans and other Christians, that he had been tried and convicted of the deed on the clearest and most conclusive evidence, and that he had been sentenced to death—to be hanged at the "scene of massacre." He then gave the order for the withdrawal of the props, and a single jerk left the culprit swinging in the air. He died very hard. It was a good five minutes before life was extinct. The body was left hanging for about an hour, after which it was taken down and buried outside the goal. Thus ended the days of Rajah Jeyloll Singh. He was a middle-sized man, well built, rather above the middle age, and of a dark complexion, with certainly nothing villainous in his countenance.

The ex-King of Oude is said to have accepted a pension of twelve lacs (£120,000), and relinquished all claims on Oude.

A case of torture has recently been brought to light in the Umballa district. A prisoner was swung up to a tree, his toes just touching the ground, with the view of extorting confession. Three days after the man died, and the parties implicated were committed for trial on the charge of culpable homicide and torture. The thanadar, although acquitted of the charge of culpable homicide, was convicted of "torturing a prisoner for the purpose of extorting confession," and sentenced

to imprisonment for five years, a fine of 500 rupees, and proscription from Government employment.

## REPORTED DEATH OF NANA SAHIB.

A postscript to the *Lahore Chronicle* says:—"We have just received the following intelligence of the death of Nana Sahib from our Oude correspondent. The letter is dated the 7th of October, 1859:—

"Important news has just come in that the Nana died in the Dhang valley (on the Nepal frontier) on the 2nd current. His followers have all dispersed in several gangs. Banoo Madho of Byswarrah is very unwell, and it is apprehended he will not survive long."

## THE ITALIAN DILEMMA.

## THE TREATY—THE CONGRESS.

On Monday the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, and Sardinia exchanged at Zurich the ratifications of the treaties of the 10th of November. On Wednesday Prince Metternich remitted to Count Walewski the letters from the Austrian Government addressed to the foreign Powers inviting them to take part in the Congress. These invitations were to be delivered by the French couriers conveying similar invitations from the French Government.

## THE DUCHIES.

The Emperor Napoleon has changed his mind with regard to the Italian Regency, and now accepts the expedient of placing Buoncompagni at the head of affairs in Central Italy. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday has the following statement:—

The French Government, believing that the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. Buoncompagni would prejudice the questions which will be submitted to the approaching Congress, had looked upon the adoption of the above measure with regret. This impression is now modified by the explanations given by the Government of Sardinia, which declares that the maintenance of public order was the sole object and only aim of the above delegation to M. Buoncompagni, and that the concentration in his hands of the Governments of Central Italy had in no manner the character of a virtual Regency.

With reference to this question, the article concludes by reminding the public that the *Moniteur* is the only political organ of the Government.

Tuscany at first protested against the Regency of M. Buoncompagni, as unauthorised by the National Assembly of the Duchy; but the protest has been withdrawn, and M. Buoncompagni has by this time assumed office. It is supposed that his first step will be to form a Ministry from the leading representatives of the several Duchies.

## RETIREMENT OF GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi has withdrawn from the command of the armies of Central Italy, and, in fact, moved off the scene altogether—for a time. It is said that this step was resolved on at an interview with the King of Sardinia, but what passed at that interview is kept profoundly secret. All that we know of the matter is contained in the General's last proclamation to the Italians. It is as follows:—

## TO THE ITALIANS.

As underhand machinations were continually impeding the freedom of action attached to the rank I occupy in the army of Central Italy, and which I made use of in the endeavour to attain the object which every good Italian has in view, I leave for the moment the military service.

On the day when Victor Emmanuel will again call his soldiers to arms for the redemption of the country I will find again a weapon of some sort, and a place by the side of my valiant companions.

The miserable and tortuous policy which for the moment troubles the majestic march of our affairs should engage us more than ever to rally round the brave and loyal soldier of our independence, who is incapable of repudiating the sublime and generous design which he conceived. More than ever we must lay up stores of gold and steel to prepare a good reception for whoever may attempt to throw us back into our former miserable state.

J. GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi retired to Nice, where his family were staying; but it is said he will shortly return to Turin. A popular manifestation was attempted at Bologna on the announcement of the General's resignation. The number of persons assembled was small, and they were soon dispersed. On the first symptoms of a manifestation the National Guard placed themselves spontaneously under arms.

## SARDINIAN DESPATCH ON THE REGENCY QUESTION.

The Sardinian Government has addressed the following despatch, on the subject of the Regency of Central Italy, to its diplomatic representatives at the various Courts:—

"TURIN, Nov. 15, 1859.

"M. le Ministre, "The Assemblies of Central Italy, as you are aware, have offered the Regency to his Royal Highness the Prince de Savoie-Carignan. Marked by the calmness and order which characterised the vote of annexation, their deliberations were as spontaneous as they were unanimous.

"The King's Government were completely strangers to the resolution. It is solely and simply the result of national tendencies which the fear of a restoration has but made stronger and more vigorous; it is a new homage rendered to the monarchical principle; a new proof of the firm determination of those countries to maintain order and authority, to augment and shelter from all attack the prestige of the supreme power. This resolution attests, in fine, to the ardent desire of the populations of Central Italy to see their union with the monarchy of Sardinia consummated—a settlement which can alone, in their opinion, give solid guarantees of national liberty and independence.

"In the presence of a vote so imposing, and motives so powerful, the King, our august Sovereign, thought that his first duty was to obviate the perils of disorder and anarchy, reasonably to be apprehended if the offer of the Assemblies was not received. But, assured of the early meeting of a Congress called to solve the questions raised by the situation of Italy, his Majesty hastened to make an act of deference to the councils of Europe by abstaining from any decision which might be regarded as of a nature to interfere with their entire liberty of examination and deliberation. Agreeably to his Majesty's intentions, Monseigneur the Prince de Carignan, despite his sincere sympathies for the deputations who came to him to entrust him with the care of governing them, did not judge it his duty to accept the regency which they offered. At the same time, it was impossible for his Majesty, as well as the Prince, not to seriously consider the motives which had dictated the offers of the Assemblies of Central Italy, and not to concur in the measures suggested to them by high motives of expediency to guarantee from all agitation those countries who have placed their confidence in the House of Savoy. His Royal Highness has accordingly believed himself able to appoint the Chevalier Buoncompagni to take the regency of those provinces until assembled Europe has regularised their position. This proof of friendly solicitude will, the King's Government believes, tranquillise the public mind. Centred in one hand, authority will be more vigorous and powerful. It will keep in a respectful attitude the factions which, profiting by the public impatience, might attempt to incite the populations and the army to inconsiderate and dangerous acts. In a word, it is a pledge to the security of Italy, to the tranquillity of Europe, while the Congress are deliberating upon the questions unfolded before it.

"But—we cannot hide it—this measure, by its provisional character, will not completely reassure us, if it should be much prolonged. It is urgent that the Congress should meet as soon as possible, just as it is of vital necessity that the solution it deems fit to adopt shall be such as, by satisfying the needs and wishes of the Italian populations, shall put an end for ever to internal revolutions or foreign interventions. Long delays will be fatal. A solution which did not guarantee the national independence of Italy would be but a source of new evils for the Italians—of agitation and of conflicts for Europe.

"I invite you, M. le Ministre, to bring the contents of this despatch to the knowledge of the Government of — while urging the speedy meeting of the Congress. Receive, &c., DABORNIDA."



## THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

THE Morocco expedition of the French is at an end. The troops under General Martimprey have received orders to return to their quarters, but not to the coasts of France or the city of Algiers. The expedition did not penetrate as far as Ouchda, a town which it was at first intended to occupy. All that has been effected by the French is a razzia on a large scale for the chastisement of the hitherto unconquered Beni Snassen, who partly live on French territory. This razzia has ended in the tribe pledging themselves and giving hostages that they will keep the peace for the future.

A new delay has taken place in the departure of the Spanish expedition to Morocco. Marshall O'Donnell has suddenly become of opinion that the preparations are not complete.

A private letter from San Sebastian describes the enthusiasm which the Spaniards are exhibiting in reference to the war with Morocco. The three Basque provinces have offered to contribute £40,000 and 3000 men on their own account. The ladies at Algeiras are employed in making bandages, after the example of those in Vittoria. The ladies of Murcia have volunteered their services for the hospitals. Others have opened subscriptions for pawn-offices. Barcelona offers a battalion on its own account, a brigade of mules, and everything necessary for a hospital. Private subscriptions are proposed; the employés give up their pay to the Government whilst the war lasts. The English have lost all the sympathy once felt for them in Spain. Even the sergeants were heard to say, "These cursed English, who interfere in everything, and to think that we cannot march against them!" It is known that the English have furnished the enemy with arms; it is said that English officers have been seen teaching the Moors the use of their weapons; and, finally, that, thanks to the Emperor Napoleon, they will no longer impede the Spaniards. The Spaniards, however, appear to forget the assistance which they have received from England at various times. When Spain orders gun-boats, ships, and machinery in England, why should an English tradesman refuse to deal with Moors?

Two State papers have been published relating to the war. The Spanish Minister, Saturnino Calderon Collantes, has sent a circular to the Spanish agents abroad, giving his version of the causes that led to the war. It is nothing more than a repetition of the constantly-increasing demands of Spain upon Morocco. No sooner was one satisfied than another was made; until at length Moorish patience was exhausted, and the Minister declared he had no power to make further concessions. It is clear that Spain intended war. The Moorish Minister, Mohamed Khateeb, has addressed a circular to the foreign Envoys at Tangier. He states his case very clearly and politely; points out the successive changes in the Spanish demands, and their unreasonable character; shows that the Spaniards at Ceuta were the first aggressors; protests against the unjust proceedings of the Spanish Government in declaring war without a cause; and appeals to God and "the great and powerful Governments of Europe and America."

The Christian population along the seaboard of Morocco appear to have been in great danger; and, but for the prompt attempt of Admiral Fanshawe to rescue them, probably there would have been a catastrophe. When the excitement of the Moors against all Christians, on account of the war with Spain, became known, the Admiral dispatched the steam-sloop *Coquette*, Captain Foley, to be followed by the *Doris*, Captain Heathcote, to the Morocco coast. The *Coquette* started from Tangier on the 25th of last month, and anchored off Mogador, where the heavy French steam-frigate *Foudre* was also stationed, and left during the night with the few subjects of her flag. When the Captain of the *Coquette* landed the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the natives, though no particular manifestation of hostility was made. On the morning of the 31st the *Coquette* saluted the Moorish flag with twenty-one guns, which allayed the excitement of the Moors for a time; but it broke out afresh, and more vehemently, when, during the morning, the *Doris* came in sight, and signalled for embarking the Christians immediately. By good management all the British subjects were got safely on board by ten o'clock on the 1st instant, and carried out to the *Doris*. The following morning the *Coquette* arrived at Taffi, where the British Consul reported the town was in a state of complete anarchy, and cries of "Death to the Christians!" were heard on all sides. An armed mob soon gathered round our blue-jackets, and, with threatening gestures, sought to learn their intentions. Captain Foley requested to be led to the Governor, to whom he would explain the purport of his visit. At the interview it seemed as though the position was not bettered, and for some time the lives of the Christians were trembling in the balance. At last the high priest of the town made his appearance, and, after some discussion, the point was gained to allow the Christians to embark without molestation. All now seemed quiet; but a few hours after, when the *Doris* came in, the excitement broke out worse than ever. Somewhat later in the afternoon some natives made an attempt upon the Moorish Governor's life, under the windows of the British Consulate, with their daggers, but they missed him. No time was lost in congratulating the Governor on his escape, and this act of courtesy and good feeling produced its effect. When night came on he sent to say he had no authority, and thought a conspiracy was on foot to murder the Christians. Every precaution that was possible was taken to prevent such a catastrophe. The following day showed the surf too heavy to allow of the people being embarked, but it passed quietly, in consequence of the conciliatory disposition and tact evinced by the English. Next day the Governor was induced to order boats and men to embark the Christians, and at daylight on the 4th the *Coquette* closed on the surf with her boats and anchored off, and the Moors set to work to pass over the luggage of the Christians to the English boats. On leaving the Governor saluted the British Consul's flag with seven guns, which the *Doris* returned, and she subsequently saluted the Imperial flag. The number brought off from both places was 350 men, women, and children.

THE MOROCCO TREASURY.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the following description of the Emperor of Morocco's treasure-house at Mequinez:—"In the middle of the gardenstands a fortress with a triple wall, perfectly armed and defended. In the centre inclosure rises a stone building, lighted only from the roof. It is entered through three iron doors, one after the other. The pavement of the interior is black marble, and at one end is a large opening through which the gold and silver coin, bullion, and jewels are conveyed to the treasury below. This last-mentioned place is an extensive vault, divided into compartments of equal size, in each of which the value of 1,000,000 piasters is stored. The net produce of the taxes is lodged in the treasury every three months. The Emperor himself, when at Mequinez, is present on the occasion; but in his absence he names three of the chief officers of his household to attend for him, knowing well that mutual distrust will scarcely allow them to concert a robbery, and, if they should do so, they would soon betray each other, or be denounced by the black guardians of the place. When the Imperial treasury was first established, the money was kept in large earthen jars; but on one occasion the contents of ten were abstracted, and the robbery concealed by filling the jars with earth and covering the top with gold pieces. The theft was not discovered immediately; but a black who had seen the robbers in the act, and had been nearly murdered by them and left for dead, afterwards recovered and gave information against them. The Emperor ordered the thieves to be decapitated, and directed that their heads should be placed in the ten jars which they had emptied, as a warning to others. These vases are still in the treasury, placed on marble pedestals. Muley-Ismaïl's successor determined to adopt a different arrangement, and built the vault now existing. Muley-Soleiman, well known for his cruelty, was accustomed, after the quarterly deposits, to have all the blacks put to death who had been engaged in the operation. Abd-er-Rhaman, his successor, abolished that atrocious usage, but he decided that the blacks employed in arranging the money in vaults should never leave the building. It would, therefore, be useless for them to steal the treasure, as they are separated from the rest of the world, and could neither spend nor conceal it."

GERMANY AND THE POPE.—A letter from Berlin says:—"An attempt is being made at this moment to get up energetic demonstrations amongst the Roman Catholics of Germany in favour of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. The movement has been organised by a circular, dated the 8th, addressed to all the Catholic associations of Germany by the directing association at Friburg, in Baden. The circular requests the association, in the name of all the Roman Catholics of Germany, to adopt resolutions favourable to the Pope, and denouncing those who attack his rights. In addition to this, M. Hüter, of Vienna, a writer of history, proposes that addresses to the Pope shall everywhere be drawn up, and that a subscription similar to that of 'Peter's Pence' of old shall be opened for his Holiness."

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

WITH the view of obviating the effect produced in England by the violent language of a considerable portion of the French press, a confidential communication of an important nature has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior, M. Billault, to all the Prefects in France. In this circular, we are told, the Minister expresses his regret that such exaggerated language should be used when speaking of the English people, as well by reason of the disquietude which it must excite among them, as that it tends to destroy the confidence and embitter the feelings of those of whose opinions the English press is the channel. The Prefects are reminded how much greater that unpleasant effect must be when this violent language is employed by journals usually supporting the policy of the Imperial Government, and which is made responsible abroad for these excesses. The Prefects are therefore instructed to request the journals in question to be more circumspect; and, while they are at liberty to refute errors and protest against injustice and calumny, and to defend energetically the rights of the country, they might easily avoid offending the susceptibilities of a great people, and rather promote friendly relations between the two countries. By pursuing this line of conduct the Minister is of opinion that the dignity of the Imperial policy may be reconciled with the interests of the alliances of France and the maintenance of peace, and with this view the Prefects are invited to use their influence with the press and with public opinion. The Prefects are requested to communicate their views on this subject, in a confidential manner, to those journals that usually support the Government, and not to interfere with the others, unless in cases where their exaggeration tends too manifestly to counteract the wishes of the Government on this point.

Apres of this matter, we may here quote from the Paris correspondent of the *Spectator*, who has shown himself generally well informed. "The *Times* of Tuesday informs the world that war with England is the aspiration of every Frenchman; and I am too sorry to say that, as far as my observation extends, the feeling, except in the purely commercial world, is more bitter than it ever has been; and it does seem odd that the papers should be allowed to write such very violent diatribes; but what does all this betoken? Whether, as some say, the Emperor wishes to claim the merit of restraining the aggressive passions of his people, or whether he really means 'business,' as *Bell's Life* would say, I must leave for wiser heads to determine. However that may be, commercial men, bearing in mind what unforeseen events a few months may bring forth, refuse to enter into long engagements, and business is dead."

The prosecution of the press is again on the increase in France. A letter of Count d'Haussonville, a relative of the Orleanist statesman, the Duke of Broglie, addressed to the Macebearer of the order of Barristers, on the law of the press as it stands, and published in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, is the latest piece of journalism which has excited the ire of the functionaries. The prosecution in Montalembert's case is to be proceeded with, and the *Ami de la Religion* has been seized for a pretended letter from Victor Emmanuel to Louis Napoleon. The *Moniteur* explains the law relating to the seizure of pamphlets and books. The seizure must be followed by a prosecution, or the copies will have to be turned over by the authorities. This declaration has reference to M. de Girardin's case.

A leading article in *L'Opinion Nationale* proclaims that when the French army left Paris for Italy amid public enthusiasm, no such plaudits would have been given if it were it then known that our warriors went to secure to a wretched transfigured and traitor to his country—the ex-Archduke of Tuscany—a further lease of the land where he was abhorred, in deference to the natural foe of France smitten down by our soldiers on the battle-field. Still less, if the whole advantage of the war, where England spent not a guinea nor a drop of blood, should now revert to the British nation, which protests against the new Imperial policy, and by so doing assumes the championship of Italy and secures the gratitude of twenty millions of men. It is not only loss, but dishonour.

## THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

THE Harper's Ferry trials still attract considerable attention in America. A free negro named Copeland has been convicted, but a bill of exceptions and a motion for arrest of judgment in his case have been put in. Captain Cook has been placed on trial; his confession was read in court. In moving that one of the prisoners, named Stephens, be handed over to the Federal authorities for trial, the counsel stated that many facts important to the development of the case were unknown to the public; and he felt assured that enough would be ascertained by the trial of Stephens to criminate a number of prominent Northern Abolitionists and bring them before the bar of justice. Stephens was accordingly handed over to the United States' Marshal.

It is ascertained that, under the laws of Virginia, the Governor cannot pardon a person convicted of treason to the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution. This rids Governor Wise of all responsibility in the matter. What the Legislature will do is not known. The *New York Tribune* says:—"Though Tammany Hall has sent a committee to intercede against the hanging of that brave and unflinching old man, and though it is much recommended by the Democratic journals of the North, we do not think that the public opinion of Virginia will allow the Governor to commute the punishment of Brown, even if he desired to do so."

When the verdict was passed on Brown he sat up in his bed and made this remarkable speech to the Court:—

I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted—of a design on my part to free slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter when I went into Missouri, and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moving them through the country, and finally leaving them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended to do. I never did intend murder or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. I have another objection, and that is that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved—for I admire the truthfulness and candour of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right, and every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment. This Court acknowledges, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kised, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament, which teaches me that all things whatsoever that I would that men should do to me I should do even so to them. It teaches me further to remember them that are in bonds as bound with me. I endeavoured to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, on behalf of His despised poor is no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected. But I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention and what was not. I never had any design against the liberty of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason or excite slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say something also in regard to the statements made by some of those who were connected with me. I fear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me; but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. No one but joined me of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done.

Mr. Chilton, one of his counsel, immediately moved an arrest of

judgment, both on account of errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict.

It is commonly said of Mr. Brown that he is a fanatic and half mad. For our own part, we find no trace either of fanaticism or madness in this speech, nor in anything else that he is reported to have said or written. Soon after his capture a Quaker lady wrote to him as follows:—

You can never know how very many dear friends love thee with all their hearts for thy brave efforts in behalf of the poor oppressed; and though we, who are non-resistants, and religiously believe it better to reform by moral, and not by carnal, weapons, could not approve of bloodshed, yet we know thee was animated by the most generous and philanthropic motives. Very many thousands openly approve thy intentions, though most friends would not think it right to take up arms.

Thousands pray for thee every day; and, oh, I do pray that God will be with thy soul. Posterity will do thee justice. If Moses led out the thousands of Jewish slaves from their bondage, and God destroyed the Egyptians in the sea because they went after the Israelites to bring them back to slavery, then surely, by the same reasoning, we may judge thee a deliverer who wished to release millions from a more cruel oppression. If the American people honour Washington for resisting with bloodshed for seven years an unjust tax, how much more ought thou to be honoured for seeking to free the poor slaves?

Oh, I wish I could plead for thee, as some of the other sex can plead, how I would seek to defend thee! If I had now the eloquence of Portia, how I would turn the scale in thy favour! But I can only pray, "God bless thee!" God pardon thee, and, through our Redeemer, give thee safety and happiness now and always.

To this letter "Old Brown" replies in this steady strain:—

Your most cheering letter of the 27th of October is received, and may the Lord reward you a thousandfold for the kind feeling you express toward me, but more especially for your fidelity to the "poor that cry, and those that have no help." For this I am a prisoner in bonds. It is solely my own fault, in a military point of view, that we met with our disaster—I mean that I mingled with our prisoners, and so far sympathised with them and their families, that I neglected my duty in other respects. But God's will, not mine, be done.

You know that Christ once armed Peter. So also in my case I think he put a sword into my hand, and there continued it so long as he saw best, and then kindly took it from me. I mean when I first went to Kansas. I wish you could know with what cheerfulness I am now wielding the "Sword of the Spirit on the right hand and on the left." I bless God that it proves "mighty to the pulling down of strongholds." I always loved my Quaker friends, and I commend to their kind regard my poor bereaved, widowed wife, and my daughter and daughters-in-law, whose husbands fell at my side. One is a mother, and the other likely to become so soon. They, as well as my own sorrow-stricken daughter, are left very poor, and have much greater need of sympathy than I, who, through Infinite Grace, and the kindness of strangers, am "joyful in all my tribulations."

Dear sister, write them at North Elba, Essex Co., N.Y., to comfort their sad hearts. Direct to Mary A. Brown, wife of John Brown. There is also another—a widow, wife of Thompson, who fell with my poor boys in the affair at Harper's Ferry, at the same place. I do not feel conscious of guilt in taking up arms; and had it been in behalf of the rich and powerful, the intelligent, the great—as men count greatness—of those who form enactments to suit themselves and corrupt others, or some of their friends, that I interfered, suffered, sacrificed, and fell, it would have been doing very well. But enough of this. These light afflictions, which endure for a moment, shall work out for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. I would be very grateful for another letter from you. My wounds are healing. Farewell. God will surely attend to His own cause in the best possible way and time, and He will not forget the work of His own hand.

THE SULTANA AND HER CREDITORS.—A Constantinople correspondent of the *Press* tells the following story:—"About three years since the Sultan dismissed from the seraglio one of his wives named Bésimé-Sultana. She was a Circassian and of great beauty, and, being far superior to her companions in mental endowments, she had acquired great influence in the palace, which occasioned no little jealousy, and raised her numerous enemies. A trifling circumstance favoured their designs. One of the Sultan's sons having lost his mother, the young Sultana Bésimé was chosen to replace her. As the young Prince happened one day to be unruly, she gave him a slight tap on the cheek. This was reported to the Sultan with gross exaggeration, and he decided that the lady should leave the seraglio. She was, however, treated with all respect, and a palace assigned for her residence at Balta-Liman, on the Bosphorus, with an allowance equivalent to about 10,000 francs per month. This income, however, was too small for her style of living, and in the course of two years she had contracted heavy debts. The ex-Sultana, seeing there was no hope of recovering the Sultan's favour, applied to him for permission to marry, which was granted. Shortly after, Tefik-Pacha, a General of Division, became her husband. This gentleman, who was educated in Paris, and speaks French very fluently, held the office of chief of the staff in the Ministry of War, and, having the habit of speaking his mind freely on men and things, made himself a great many enemies, among whom was the present Minister Riza Pacha. His superiors in rank, dreading his criticisms, sought every opportunity of getting him out of the way by appointing him to offices in distant localities, which, however, he constantly refused. After Tefik's marriage with the ex-Sultana, her creditors became very pressing for payment, and on their applying to his enemy, Riza Pacha, the latter resolved to make them proceed against Tefik Pacha and seize his property to pay the wife's debts. Having taken his measures, Riza Pacha went to a friend's house at Balta-Liman on the 23rd ult., and by his directions his friend sent to request the presence of Tefik Pacha. The latter, on arriving, found himself in the presence of Riza and a number of soldiers. Riza immediately ordered him to embark on board a steamer lying at Bebek, which was to carry him in exile to Broussa. Tefik protested, and said he would appeal to the Sultan; but Riza replied that he was executing the Sultan's orders, and further informed him that Bésimé was included in the decree of exile, that all their goods would be sold for the benefit of their creditors, and that they must be ready to start in a quarter of an hour. This proceeding has excited universal reprobation among the Turks, and the Minister of War will probably soon have to repent that he has used his power and influence to gratify petty animosities."

NEWS FROM SEBASTOPOL.—The ship *Friends*, Captain Turner, brings 180 pieces of cannon and 237 tons of bones from Sebastopol. In the harbour, where seventy-one man-of-war and other vessels were sunk, the American exploring company are busily engaged in raising the Russian fleet, and they have up to the present time raised thirty of the seventy-one. The largest of the ships they are blowing to pieces; and the entrance to the harbour is now made quite navigable again. In the town itself little has been done in the way of restoring the dilapidated and shattered ruins of the once fine and noble mansions, hospitals, and large public edifices, and it is doubtful whether anything ever will be done, at least before the lapse of another generation. The only thing accomplished is the reconstruction of a few churches, and the putting into good condition the various graveyards containing the remains of those who fell in that memorable campaign. The Malakoff is a complete ruin. Both here and at Inkerman the ground is still strewn with bullets; and a corps of Jews, who have contracted with the Russian Government for permission to collect scattered debris of this kind, may be seen daily, with hooks and rakes, turning up the earth for their hidden treasure. Government is paid a percentage on what is recovered. With the money realised in this way it is intended to build a church, at a place where the greater portion of their soldiers are buried, just close to Inkerman.—[Some question has been raised as to the bones which formed part of the *Friends*' cargo, as of other vessels lately arrived from Sebastopol. It is said—and we cannot disbelieve it—that they are the bones of horses and other animals.]

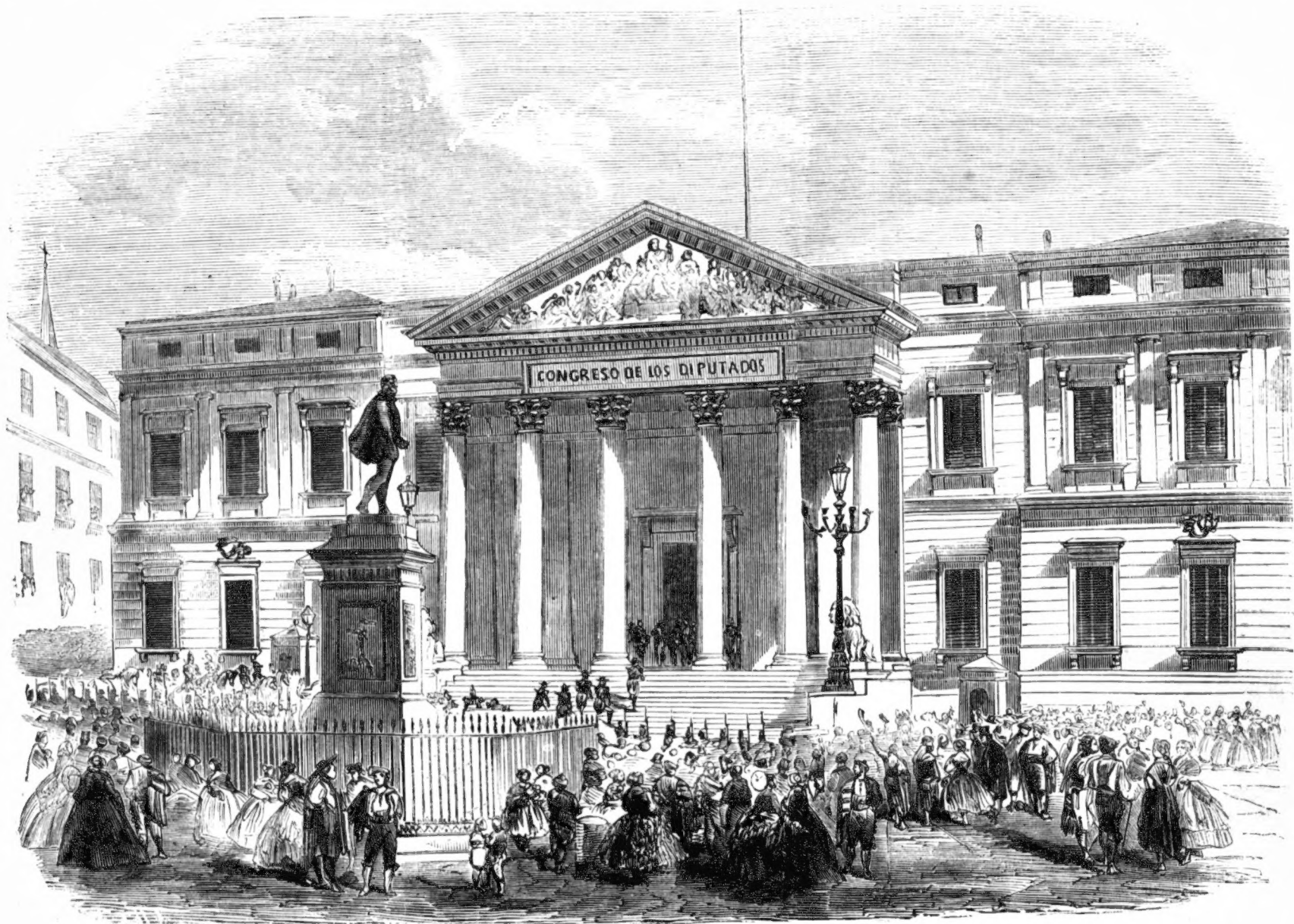
A DUCAL DEFALCATOR.—The official journal of Modena of the 14th ult. in suit H.R.H. François d'Autriche d'Este, and enjoins him to restore within thirty days the code and the medals carried off from the library and museum of Modena, and to return to the State coffers the 690,000 francs which he took with him on leaving the territory in June last. This summons emanates from the Civil Record Office of Modena.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.—An influential deputation met the Premier and the Attorney-General on Tuesday, with a view to press upon Government the necessity of introducing a Bankruptcy Reform measure, based upon the same principles as the bill of Lord John Russell of last Session. Lord Palmerston, while concurring in the general reform contemplated, remarked that those who read the newspapers would see that Lord John Russell had his hands full of the business of his own department, arising from the present position of affairs in every quarter of the globe. The Attorney-General then explained the principles upon which he proposed to reform the bankruptcy laws in a way that was acceptable to the deputation.

## MARSHAL O'DONNELL BEARING THE DECLARATION OF WAR WITH MOROCCO TO THE CORTES.

THE war about to be entered into between the Cross and the Crescent has been everywhere received with enthusiasm in Spain, and nowhere more so than in the Cortes, on the occasion of Marshal O'Donnell announcing the determination of the Government to the members. In our illustration the General is seen ascending the steps of the building, while a large crowd assembled in the vicinity is cheering loudly.



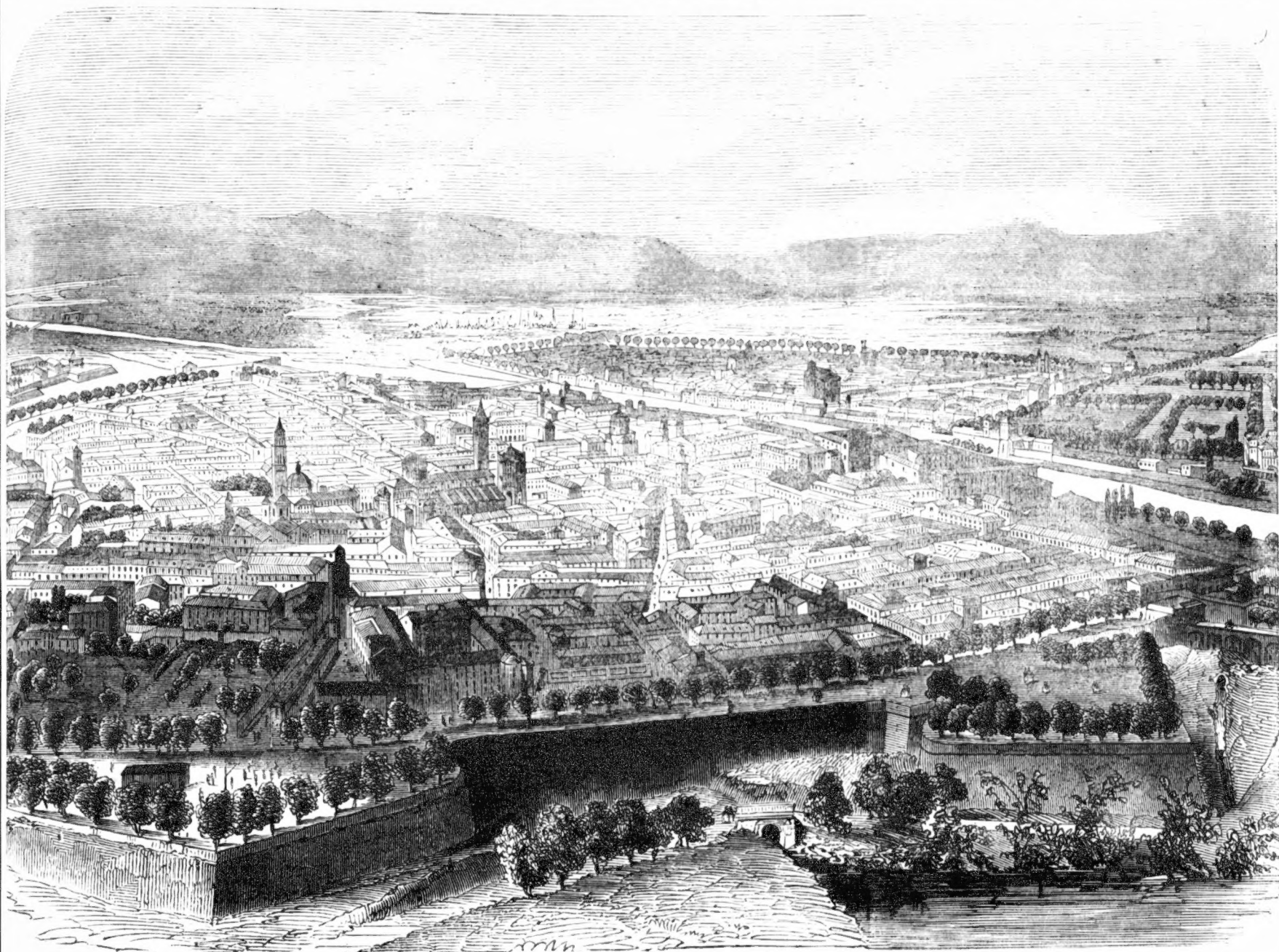


MARSHAL O'DONNELL VISITING THE SPANISH CORTES TO ANNOUNCE THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST MORCCO.



THE FIRE IN THE SENATE HALL OF THE LUXEMBOURG.





VIEW OF PARMA.

## FIRE AT THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE.

At one o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 11th inst., a fire broke out in the Palace of the Luxembourg, by which considerable damage was done to the interior of the building. The large hall in which the senators hold their sittings is gutted, all the woodwork being destroyed and the fittings consumed. The origin of the disaster is not known, but it is believed that the overheated flue of a stove set fire to the timber near which it passed. Notwithstanding that the firemen were soon on the spot, it was only possible to prevent the flames from spreading to the rest of the building, and in achieving this two of the men were buried beneath a portion of the burning ceiling, and were only rescued with great danger and difficulty. Fortunately, the paintings and works of art in the galleries have not been injured. The fire was not entirely subdued till two o'clock in the day, by which time the Senate Hall was entirely destroyed, nothing remaining of it but a heap of smoking ruins.

## PARMA.

The affairs of Central Italy still remain in the same uncertain state that they did months since. The Duchies are left to themselves pending the Congress which is to decide their future, and either rekindle revolution in these States, or confirm them in the orderly system of government that has characterised Central Italy since the people have held the reins in their own hands.

In our impression of this week we publish a View of Parma, the city lately made so prominent by the only crime that has stained

the independence of the liberated States. We allude to the murder of Anviti.

Parma, the capital of the Duchy of the same name, is of an oval shape, which it has retained from ages of remote antiquity; for, founded by the Romans, or rather converted into a Roman colony B.C. 187, it is said to have been called *Parma* from its similarity to the form of a target or shield. When the city was under the authority of the Popes, it was represented by a female figure sitting upon a pile of shields, and holding a figure of Victory, with the inscription of "*Parma aurea*." But the torrent *Parma*, which runs through the city, most probably gave its name to the buildings which arose upon its banks. Parma suffered from the earthquake in 1832, and several houses were so injured as to need rebuilding.

So complete has been the subversion of the ancient colony of Lepidus that a few inscriptions are all that remain of Roman times. The name of Parma is connected with some of the principal events in the Lombard League. But little of its mediæval character remains except in the fine group formed by the Duomo, the Baptistrey, and the Campanile, which stand close to one another at a short distance to the north of the Piazza Grande. The population of the city may be estimated at 42,000.

## ALGESIRAS.

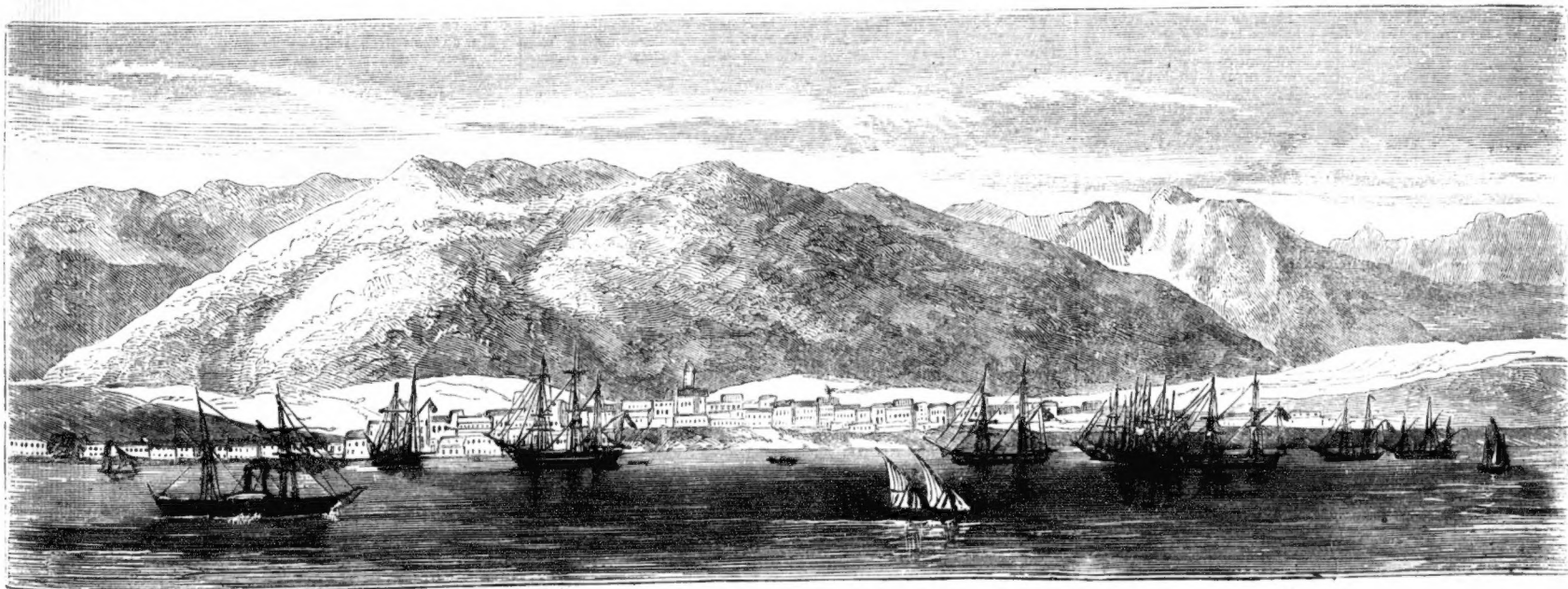
The town of Algeiras, now risen into notoriety from its being the place chosen as the rendezvous and dépôt of the Spanish forces assembling to invade Morocco, lies in a pleasant nook on the coast, opposite

Gibraltar. It is frequently mentioned in the history of the wars between the Spaniards and the Moors; indeed, it was a place of much importance then, being to the latter the key to Spain, and now it is, *vice versa*, the key of the Spaniards to Ceuta. On March 24, 1344, the gallant Alonzo XI. took it from the Moors after a siege of twenty months, at which crusaders from all Christendom attended. It was the siege of the age; and, forty years afterwards, Chaucer, describing a true knight, mentions his having been at "Algecir."

Modern Algeiras has risen like a phoenix on the ruins of the old: it was rebuilt in 1760 by Charles III. to be a hornets'-nest against Gibraltar, and such it is at the present time, swarming with men-of-war and soldiery.

It was off Algeiras that the gallant Saumarez on June 9, 1801, attacked the combined French and Spanish fleets under Linois, who, in 1804, was beaten off with his line-of-battle ships by Dance and the East India merchantmen; the enemy consisted of ten sail—the English of six.

There is very little intercommunication between Algeiras and Gibraltar; the former is the naval and military position from which the latter is watched, for the foreigners' possession of the Rock rankles deeply in the hearts of the watchmen. The distance between the two is merely a pleasant hour's ride or sail. The bay is about five miles across by sea and about ten by land, so that it will be seen that our enemies will not have far to come should they ever surprise us with an attack; and, with the large force now assembled at Algeiras, it behoves the garrison of Gibraltar to be doubly vigilant.



VIEW OF ALGESIRAS, THE DEPOT OF THE SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MOROCCO.



## THE NEW SARDINIAN LAW OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

THE *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the new law on public safety decreed by the King of Sardinia in virtue of the extraordinary powers with which he is still invested. The following are some of its most striking provisions:—

Questors, or what in France would be called prefects of police, are established in all chief towns of provinces numbering more than 60,000 inhabitants. Regarding inns, coffeehouses, and other places of resort, none can be opened without a licence. All innkeepers are bound to keep a register of the travellers who put up in their establishments. The officers of justice may enter all places of public resort at any time. No one can keep boarders or furnished lodgings without a previous declaration to the police. The livret is introduced for servants and workmen, as in France. Vendors of journals, prints, &c., must obtain an authorisation from the police, which must be renewed every year. Exhibitors of shows of all kinds are subject to the same rules. Travellers must be provided with passports for the interior or foreign parts, as the case may be. Nevertheless, in the interior, any official paper proving the quality of the bearer will do for a passport, such as a shooting-licence, a workman's livret, &c. In the case of riots, the crowd must be summoned to disperse by the authorities; this summons being disregarded, force cannot be used until there have been three distinct intimations, each preceded by the roll of a drum or the note from a bugle. Begging is not allowed; nevertheless, in those places where there are no poorhouses, infirm people may beg within the limits of their commune. Suspicious characters, and those who have been sentenced by the tribunals to certain punishments, are placed under surveillance, which obliges the culprit to report himself to the police authorities at certain periods, not to change lodgings without previous permission, nor to go from town to town without a special pass. Illegitimate children are not allowed to assume undefined names, such as Innocent, Venturino (exposed to chance), &c. (This regulation is a very necessary one in Italy, where such names have become so frequent as to render the identification of a person extremely difficult in certain cases. In a single company of soldiers there will sometimes be between twenty and thirty Innocents.) Within three months after the promulgation of the present law all such persons are to present themselves before the authorities, and declare the name they intend to take from among those in a list drawn up for the purpose. These names are taken from history, or from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms; and the name once adopted cannot be exchanged for another. Printers are not allowed to exercise their profession without a licence. All private printing is prohibited.

## M. MAZZINI TO BARON RICASOLI.

THE *Morning Star* prints a letter from Mazzini to Baron Ricasoli, President of the Tuscan National Assembly. In this letter he says:—

I have been informed that you have in your possession a letter of mine containing a plan of military operations in Perugia, which has given rise to persecutions and annoyance. . . . In proposing this movement I mean to indicate the only operation which not only can accomplish the object in view, but also save Tuscany from an inevitable restoration. You profess to know as a certain fact (which is far from proved as yet) that King Victor accepts the fusion of Central Italy; and that the acceptance since the Treaty of Villafranca is equivalent to a declaration of war you have too much perception not to behold. The revolution must be extended, or it is useless; localised, it becomes powerless. . . .

The election of Garibaldi as active chief would be accepted with enthusiasm; and if that activity so universally desired be withheld much longer it will give, as you well know, fresh cause of discontent to the regular militia. Before the retaking of Perugia, Rome herself, compelled at present to remain quiet, will rise—the soldiers forming the outposts of the Pontifical army will join our columns—and between Perugia and the Abruzzi there is nothing to resist us. Eight or ten thousand men, with the name of Garibaldi, and the movement in Sicily, which has been prepared for a long time, and ready for explosion at a moment's notice, would become the insurrection of the whole State. The insurrection of the State would swell the movement in Italy to such proportions that its chiefs would be entitled to treat on terms of equality, as from Power to Power; for the move must bring the King of Sardinia once more upon the field of action. France cannot take up arms without bringing upon herself a war with the whole of Europe—Germany, Russia, England.

These things I should have told you, and all men who have been chosen to rule the country, if, instead of treating us like enemies, and forcing us to abandon our country, you had been led to look upon us as men who love Italy, and for the last thirty years have been endeavouring to educate her in those sentiments of unity without which she will be lost once more.

The proposition I now make may be considered as imprudent, but cannot be considered guilty. I have sought no other aim than unity. It is for this alone that I have fought so long. I have always been, and ever shall be, unitarian in principle before anything. Those who know me may reproach me with many faults, but will acknowledge that my soul is too proud to stoop to falsehood.

I speak not for myself when I say that the persecution of exiles is a shame and reproach to Tuscany, and will injure the cause beyond all repair.

**MURDER OF TWO RUSSIANS IN JAPAN.**—A fearful murder has been perpetrated at the Japanese settlement built for foreigners, three miles from Kanagawa. The steward and one of the sailors of the Russian squadron were purchasing provisions in the streets, when they were suddenly attacked by a party of armed Japanese, and literally hacked to pieces. The motive for the atrocity appears to be unknown; but, from the depositions of the steward, who did not die until several of his companions reached the spot, it seems that several of the attacking party wore the two swords distinctive of an officer's rank in Japan. The Governor, when apprised by the acting British Consul of what had taken place, treated the matter with levity, and probably no reparation will be made unless General Mouravieff can inspire the authorities with a wholesome dread of consequences. If an atrocity of this kind is allowed to pass with impunity to the murderers and officials on the spot, neither diplomatic nor commercial position is likely to be much longer tenable. A drunken officer was brandishing one of the sabres they carry, vowing he would have the head of a Russian. And what was done? He was evidently dangerous, and, after some delay, he was dragged down, at a respectful distance, by a long pole with a hook, and disarmed, but only to be sent about his business. There seems to be a hostile spirit amongst those in power towards Europeans; and the foreign Ministers quietly observe that these acts of violence justify them in all they urged upon the Plenipotentiaries as to the dangerous character of the population of Jeddo, and the expediency of deferring the residence of Ministers for two years. Certain it is that the present position of all the diplomatic agents in Jeddo is anything but pleasant.

**THE AGITATION IN HUNGARY.**—A letter dated Vienna, Nov. 19, says:—"Two or three days ago there was a remarkable political demonstration at Miskolcz, a town in the Borsoder county. Notwithstanding the Ministerial prohibition of the 8th inst. the representatives of the Calvinists beyond the Theiss met at Miskolcz, and invited several Roman Catholics—as well as priests as laymen—to be present at a sitting which they proposed to hold. The invitation was readily accepted, and at the appointed hour the sitting began. The deliberations of the Protestants were, however, interrupted by the arrival of a commissary, who summoned the persons present to disperse without delay. As the representative of the Government was not in uniform the Assembly declined to recognise his authority, but did not object to his remaining in the room. He, however, being greatly incensed at this 'passive resistance,' went away, declaring, as he did so, that the armed force would speedily break up the convective. Notwithstanding this threat the Assembly deliberately discussed the Imperial Patent of the 1st of September, and finished by petitioning his Majesty to suspend it, and to place the Protestant Church in Hungary in the same position as it was before the year 1848. A vast crowd assembled round the house in which the 'Convent' was held, but the public peace was not disturbed, as no troops made their appearance. In order that Government should clearly understand that the Roman Catholics in Hungary make common cause with Protestants, several influential members of the two confessions dined together at Miskolcz. During the repast the Catholic priests drank to the Protestant clergy, and the latter did not fail to return the compliment."

**THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.**—The struggle between the masters and operative builders has now continued fourteen weeks, and a settlement has not been arrived at. The men have given up their original demand for nine hours, but as yet the masters have not withdrawn the document, the final determination of the question resting with the master builders. On Monday the weekly dividend was made to the men locked out, and for the last time to Trollope's men; but if the masters refuse to withdraw the document they will then go into the same category as the lock-outs. This week they receive 12s. and 8s. The skilled lock-outs 4s. 6d., and the labourers 3s. 6d. The number of men relieved was 5108, and the amount paid £917 3s. 6d. The number last week was 5173, and the amount paid £960.

## IRELAND.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC PASTORAL.**—The Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops have issued a pastoral to the clergy and people of Ireland on the proposal to establish a new Catholic University. We make the following extract:—"The desire of Irish Catholics to have a Catholic university is so natural and so just that no enlightened and impartial person can find fault with it. The State has incorporated, endowed, and enriched the Protestant University of Dublin; the State has established a mixed university and mixed colleges, which repose upon principles that tend to indifference and infidelity. Mindful of our stringent obligations to take heed to the flock intrusted to our care, we desire to preserve our people from the dangers to which they would in either university or colleges be exposed, and we are hence most anxious, and justly so, to maintain the Catholic University. If we asked that it should be incorporated and endowed by the State we would claim only what is fairly due to us. We contribute to the public taxes, we share in bearing the public burdens of the country; our people shed their blood in its defence, its honour, and its rights; and, besides, the property which was given by our fathers for religious and educational institutions has been taken away and appropriated to objects widely different from the sacred purposes intended by the charitable donors. If the Government do not accede to our most just and reasonable demands, and if, upon flimsy and plausible pretences, we are, like our fathers, to be persecuted so far as the spirit of the time will permit, we trust that God will enable us to bear our grievances with Christian patience, and in His own good time move the hearts of our rulers to hearken in just consideration to our fair and reasonable claims."

**ACCIDENT ON THE COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.**—On Monday morning an engine attached to the train, due in Belfast shortly after nine o'clock, ran off the line a short distance from the Belfast terminus. A passenger carriage was smashed, and its occupants were more or less injured. One of the sufferers, a Mr. Walker, of Tully Girvan, lies in a precarious condition.

## SCOTLAND.

**THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX.**—The various legal proceedings connected with the collection of the Edinburgh annuity tax have been suspended to wait the issue of those instituted against Mr. Brydone. The collector of the annuity rate for the Canonicate has this week taken legal steps against the inhabitants who are in arrears.

**A STRAY SHOT.**—The gunners of her Majesty's ship *Edinburgh*, lying near Queensferry, were practising target-shooting with heavy ball, when, going very wide of their mark, a shot reached the sloop *Britannia*, fully two miles off. Entering her on the starboard bow, it carried away the windlass and pump-stand, went right through the small boat which was on deck, and passing the companion, where the Captain was standing, sent a hammer spinning out of his hand, and finally made its exit through the bulwarks. The look-out on board the *Edinburgh* having observed this untoward result, a boat was manned, and sent off to the disabled sloop. On pulling alongside the first inquiry was if any lives were lost, which having been satisfactorily answered, the party boarded the sloop, and invited her crew to go on board the *Edinburgh* until their vessel was repaired; which done, carpenters, coopers, smiths, &c., were dispatched to make all right.

## THE PROVINCES.

**A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENTARY HONOURS.**—For several days past a singular old gentleman has been canvassing the voters at Gloucester, soliciting votes jointly for himself and Sir Robert Carden. He stated that he had promised for 800 plumpers, while many more had promised to split between him and "his friend Sir Robert." On Friday week he appeared before the city magistrates, and created a great sensation. He was armed with a pair of scissors and an open claspknife, which he flourished in the faces of those about him. He declared that two men "on the other side" had attempted to garrote him, because he would not give up his claim to the representation. Superintendent Griffin communicated with the gentleman's friends, and the result was that, by adopting a clever ruse, the would-be M.P. was installed in a "seat"—not in the House of Commons, but in a vehicle which conveyed him to Fairfield Lunatic Asylum.

**DEMOLITION OF AN IRON ROLLING MILL.**—On the night of Friday week a large iron rolling mill at Deepfields, near Wolverhampton, was levelled to the ground, one man killed and several others severely injured. Many of the workmen, fortunately, had gone to supper, and others were disengaged whilst some alteration was being made in the rollers, when suddenly the large driving-wheel, some tons in weight, broke into fragments, which were propelled on all sides with great force. Several of the iron pillars that supported the roof, and the principal iron beams, were broken, and the entire roof shortly afterwards came down. Of the men who were in the mill at the time, one was dug out of the debris insensible, and expired shortly afterwards; three others sustained severe fractures and other injuries, and two or three escaped unhurt in a manner little short of miraculous. The whole place looks as if it had been blown up with gunpowder.

**DEFALCATIONS OF A BANK CASHIER.**—A painful discovery has been made at the office of the Leeds Banking Company. Mr. Redferne, who had long acted as cashier, and in whose uprightness of character the directors had unlimited confidence, died suddenly a short time ago. It is now ascertained that he had systematically falsified his accounts, his defalcations amounting altogether to the sum of £13,000. He has left property, however, of the value of £4000, so that the loss to the bank will be some £9000.

**A BRAVE BOY.**—On Sunday evening a room in a house near Manchester was discovered to be on fire by a little fellow, nine years of age, named William Slattery, who rescued its occupants, Andrew and Charlotte Conway, the one three years and the other fourteen months old, although the eldest had already received such injuries that his recovery is despaired of. It appears that the mother of the children had left the house in search of her husband, who had been out all day drinking.

**ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A FACTORY.**—An attempt was made early on Saturday morning to blow up the "blast-fan" and premises of the Messrs. Baylie, chain-manufacturers, of Stourbridge. Two driving-bands were cut to pieces, and another either burned under the boiler or stolen. The miscreants afterwards placed in the "fan" a tin can containing a pound and a half of blazing powder. The top of the can was tied down with a strong cord, and a fusee was inserted through a hole in the lid. Fortunately the fusee died out before the fire reached the powder.

**THE MURDER IN WILTSHIRE.**—Serafin Manzano, a Spaniard, is charged with the murder of Anastasia Trowbridge, the wife of a woodman, of Ashcombe, Wilts. The evidence against the prisoner is that, on the day after the murder, he sold a waistcoat which had been stolen from Trowbridge's cottage, and that on the following Monday he disposed of another waistcoat. When apprehended he wore a hat, jacket, gaiters, and trousers that belonged to Trowbridge, and on a pair of trousers of his own, worn over the others, were marks of blood. There were also stains on his shirt, which appeared to have been hastily washed; and on the middle finger of his right hand there was a slight wound, which appeared to have been recently inflicted. The stained clothes have been forwarded to an analytical chemist for examination.

**THE BRIBERY AT NORWICH.**—On Thursday the city magistrates of Norwich resumed the inquiry into the charge preferred against Mr. Collins, a local solicitor, of conspiring with Mr. Croxford, who has left Norwich, for the purpose of corrupting Mr. Fox, a Liberal Town Councillor, to vote for eight Tory Aldermen. Little progress, however, could be made. Mr. Ballantine appeared on the side of Mr. Collins, and succeeded in preventing evidence from being given. Mr. Harvey, a banker of the town, was called as a witness, and questioned as to an interview which took place at his office between himself, Sir Samuel Bignold, and Mr. Collins, and also as to the transfer of £500. But the witness had no sooner taken oath to declare the truth than he refused to answer any question, upon the ground that he might criminate himself. The Bench decided that he should answer, and, as he continued to refuse, his commitment was proposed. This point, however, was delayed. Then came a clerk and the cashier of Mr. Harvey's bank. The clerk told the little he knew; but the cashier refused to make any statement respecting the entry of a sum of £500 on the day Sir Samuel Bignold met Mr. Collins and Mr. Harvey. Consequently the question also arose whether the cashier should not be committed for contempt of court. The magistrates adjourned the investigation, in order to take the advice of counsel. At the next meeting they agreed to postpone the case till the 8th of December, when other charges are to be gone into—in the Conservative as well as the Liberal interest. The counsel consulted by the Bench with reference to the refusal of Mr. Harvey to answer the questions addressed to him by the prosecution were the Solicitor-General and Mr. Welsby, Q.C. The opinion delivered by the learned gentlemen is to the effect that a witness is not compelled at law to give any evidence which would criminate himself, but that it is not competent for a witness, with a view to shield others, to allege, *malà fide*, that it would criminate him to give evidence, it being for the magistrates to determine whether the refusal to answer arose from a wrong motive; if they think so, it is in their power to commit the witness for contempt of court.

**THE THEATRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.**—The "theatrical season" at Windsor commenced on Wednesday, when Bayle Bernard's comedy "The Evil Genius" and "To oblige Benson" were performed. In the former play the Haymarket company appeared; in the latter Mr. Robson and his folioing had the honour of performing. A large number of invitations were issued by her Majesty for this opening night.

## CAPTAIN VERNON, M.P., AND THE ALLIANCE.

At the annual meeting of the Abingdon Agricultural Association, held on Monday, Captain Vernon, M.P., presided, and there were present, also, Mr. Walter, M.P., Mr. Norris, M.P., the Mayor of Abingdon, and a large number of the gentry and farmers of the neighbourhood. In the course of the evening several political speeches were made.

Mr. Walter, M.P., proposed "The Army and Navy," in a speech in which he highly commended the rifle-corps movement.

Captain Vernon, M.P., in responding, said, among other things—

He was very sorry that we had not undertaken the expedition to China single-handed. If he could have a voice in the matter he would not allow a single Frenchman to pull a trigger in our quarrel. It tended greatly to diminish our prestige abroad to find that we were always participating with France in our wars; and the Continental nations had come to believe that we were not able to make war without the assistance of France. In the time of the first Napoleon England stood its arms almost against the whole world. We had little assistance from Portugal, and from Spain none at all. But, although the Emperor Napoleon was backed by nearly every Power in Europe, and though he commanded armies of a fabulous numerical strength—for the army which he lost amid the snows of Russia was 700,000 strong, and spoke eight different languages; though his Court and his camp were crowded with Kings, and almost the whole of the European nations were obedient to his nod and were swayed by his will—England was a match for him.

Was the present Emperor, then, greater than his illustrious uncle? History replied, No. Was the French soldier who fought the other day on the plains of Italy better than the soldiers of the Great Napoleon, 30,000 of whom overran the whole of Italy in a fortnight, beat 80,000, fought six pitched battles and gained them, destroying 25,000 of the Austrian and Sardinian troops? Magenta and Solferino would reply, No! Were the British soldiers of the present day inferior to the troops, half regulars and half militia, who fought and conquered the troops of Napoleon at Waterloo? The Crimea and India answer, No! He knew the French army by heart, and was intimately acquainted with the Austrian army. Knowing all that, he said that the British army need fear comparison with no army of Europe, either as regarded the men or the material of war. He had no fear of Frenchmen, but it was as well to be on their guard. It was their duty to be prepared, and he had it from the highest scientific military authority in England that our coast and other defences were becoming hourly more formidable. Our Navy was known to be the finest in the world; and the artillery, he would venture to say, was matchless. For himself, he did not believe that Louis Napoleon had any direct intention, of his own mere motion, as to the invasion of England; but he had narrowly studied the political career of that Potentate, and he leaned to the opinion that, like all adventurers, he was the mere sport of fortune, and could be swayed hither and thither by the circumstances of the moment. In consequence of the defection of the priesthood half his hold upon France had been lost; he therefore depended now entirely upon the army. To that army war was a necessity. Turbulent and vainglorious, they were perpetually thrusting Louis Napoleon forward, in spite of himself, to take a step which his better judgment rejected. They say that they have the disgrace of Waterloo to avenge. We had no debts of that kind, for in all our encounters with France, from Cressy down to Waterloo, we could regard the conduct of our army with considerable complacency. It did not require the gift of prophecy to reason on events that were passed; but he ventured to predict that, if the present generation of Frenchmen sought to revenge Waterloo by the invasion of England, they would bequeath to after generations a still greater defeat—a defeat that would be as decisive as disastrous.

**A PRIZE-FIGHT DISTURBANCE.**—At a place near Handsworth, says a Birmingham paper, between 1400 and 1500 persons assembled to witness a prize fight. A ring was formed, a referee appointed, and the pugilists—"Bodger Cratchley," of Birmingham, and "Posh Price," of Walsall—stripped and entered the ring. Police-sergeant Richards now announced that he was a police officer, and had orders to prevent any fight from taking place, and that if they proceeded he should take down names, and summon parties before the magistrates. Cratchley said, "We shall do as the referee directs; if he says 'stop' we do; if 'go on' we shall at it." The officer then spoke to the referee, a well-dressed man in the ring. His answer was, "We shall not stop the fight for you," and, giving the signal to commence, the boxers were about to engage, when six of the Warwickshire police came up and commenced pulling up the ropes and stakes. Some one then called out, "You won't let them fellows take the traps, will you?" At once an assault was made upon the constables, some hundreds taking part in it. Of course, resistance was useless, and, giving up the ropes and stakes, the constables took to flight. Two of them were badly hurt, and one of them had some of his front teeth knocked out.

**THE POISONOUS SAUSAGE CASE.**—At the adjourned inquest in this case Dr. Letheby was examined, and minutely detailed the analysis which he had made of the spleen, intestines, &c., of the deceased. He had not been able to detect the presence of anything to account for death. An examination of one of the sausages proved that it contained nothing but bread, meat, pepper, and sage! There was no colouring matter nor anything deleterious in it. He did not consider that the eating the sausage raw would have caused the symptoms which had been described. Peachy, the man at whose shop the sausages had been sold, stated that he had made them himself. He had bought the meat some days before in Newgate Market of a Mr. Larten; it was heifer beef, and he paid 1s. 3d. a stone for it. It was quite good; some of his children had eaten of the sausages. Mingled with the beef was some pork fat that he had bought in the same market, but he did not know from whom; it was from a jobman. The beef had been killed, Larten, who sold the meat, said that it had been bought from the foreman of a well-known salesman in Newgate Market, who told the inspector, Mr. Fisher, that it was a cow which, upon becoming dry, had been killed. After some discussion the inquest was again adjourned.

**A WONDERFUL SHIP.**—It is proposed to build a new ocean steam-ship at Buffalo, to travel a hundred miles an hour. It is to be of the following dimensions:—Length, 4000 feet (three-quarters of a mile); width, 734 feet; depth, 62 feet. Each end is to be constructed alike, in the form of a wedge. This wedge form is 1250 feet long, leaving the parallel portion 1500 feet in length. To steady the vessel fins 500 feet long are attached to each of the ends. These fins impart strength, and possess great buoyancy. Each fin has a vacuum engine to a room 20 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and 3300 feet long. The walls are double. The outer one is 1½ inch in thickness, the inner one but a quarter of an inch thick, and each part of those walls is to reach from the bottom to the top of the vessel. The space between the outer and inner wall is divided into airtight sections three feet square, so if the outside wall be broken there can but little water enter. The entire ship is built in airtight sections, and if broken in two no lives will be endangered. There are six wheels on each side placed 300 feet apart. The first, twelve feet from the ends, is composed of solid iron, weighs thirty-six tons, and, taken the weakest way, will suspend a weight of 2288 tons!

**MR. JAMES'S BILL AGAINST BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.**—Mr. James's bill provides that every person who shall in future be elected a member of the House of Commons shall make a declaration to the effect that he has not, directly or indirectly, bribed any voter—by gift, loan, promise of place, or employment, or other consideration; that he—the member—has not paid, and will not pay, any expenses incurred for meat, drink, or entertainment, or provision, for the purpose of corruptly influencing any voter to give or refrain from giving his vote; that neither by himself nor by any other person has he made use of, or threatened to make use of, any force, violence, or in any other manner practised intimidation to influence a vote. The bill then enacts that any person who shall make this declaration falsely shall be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and be incapable of serving as a member in Parliament.

**A SHIP ON FIRE.**—The *Duke of Wellington*, a full-rigged ship of 1091 tons, left Liverpool on the 31st of October with a general cargo for Bombay; she had a crew of thirty-two hands. Heavy weather was experienced from the time the ship left Liverpool till the morning of the 11th instant, when she was about 200 miles to the westward of Cape Finisterre. About five in the morning, the wind blowing light from the S.E., an alarm was given that fire had been discovered in the forepart of the ship. In about half an hour after the fire was first discovered the afterpart of the ship was enveloped in flames, and so rapid was their progress that the papers of the ship, with the log, &c., could not be saved. At ten o'clock the fire had proceeded so far forward that all hands were compelled to take to the boats. At the time the ship was burning, and after one of the masts had gone over the side a barque hove in sight, but she bore away without taking any notice. The captain and crew laid by the ship until the evening, when she was burnt nearly to the water's edge, and then they proceeded in the direction of Cape Finisterre. After being in the boats forty-eight hours they were picked up by the French schooner *Idée*, of Nantes.

**CAPTURE OF A KAFFIR IN HIGHGATE WOODS.**—On Sunday night information was received at the Highgate police station that a black man was in the Highgate woods, where he had made a cave, and was roasting a greater part of a sheep. Some of the flesh had been roasted. At daylight the man was discovered. He immediately darted into a thick part of the wood, but so nimble were his movements that it was very difficult to get near him. At length he was secured and taken to the station. In addition to having stolen the sheep the prisoner has also stolen a quantity of articles of clothing.



## Literature.

*Miscellanies.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty. Two vols. J. W. Parker and Son.

It is painfully difficult to review Mr. Kingsley in such a way as to do justice to one's cordial appreciation of his great gifts, great culture, and great heart, and at the same time to one's indestructible sense of what is false, foolish, and mischievous in his manner or manner. But the republication of these essays, chiefly from *Fraser's Magazine* and the *North British Review*, inevitably wakes up old grudges as well as old admiration, by bringing together within the covers of the same book so many of the erewhile scattered causes of both love and hate.

In reviewing Mr. Kingsley on a former occasion we found in him and his literary history a striking illustration of a truth known to every critic who deserves the name—that "the fortunes of all genuine works of art, great and small, transcend criticism." One of our contemporaries has just made the same observation in noticing these "Miscellanies," and we can only reproduce it here, expressing our strong sense of its importance in any attempt to estimate what a man like Mr. Kingsley is and does. Besides this, every person who has read Mr. Kingsley is under vital obligations to him. No mind could come into contact with his without being benefited, and some of us can distinctly trace in our spiritual histories where and how this clergyman of genius first did us good. But, after all, the result of such insight as is permitted to the critic into the faculties and work of a man is the formation, spontaneous and inevitable, of an ideal of what the man was intended to be and to do; and no amount of proved benefit from his performances reconciles the moral sense to any deviations from that ideal. We have never seen occasion to alter the opinion we formed years ago of Mr. Kingsley, on first becoming acquainted with his writings—that he was meant for a lyric poet, with dramatic possibilities; and that, wanting patience, self-restraint, and every form of "the retarding art," he has given the reins to his versatile sympathies and versatile powers, with great apparent increase of influence and great measurable result, but with an effect in blurring the unity, purity, sweetness, and reality of what was in him to sing or to say, which, if truth be true, makes his whole career a failure. Not a *dead* failure; no; splendid, "useful," whatever you please, but—a failure. Is Mr. Kingsley quite unconscious of this? He has learnt, he tells us, that he knows he was not sent to do fine things, simply because he cannot and does not do them. And then he rambles—raves, we were going to say—about doing God's work, and the thing that lies nearest, and so on, in that peculiar style of clerical Carlyle which he has made popular among young writers of vague ideas on the look-out for some one to imitate. All which looks very much like special pleading with himself, and saying to Heaven what Tennyson has said, not without some such consciousness, too—

Forgive these wild and wandering cries,  
Confusions of a wasted youth!

But Tennyson has, we believe, been truer to his own best capacity than Mr. Kingsley, and to what ends we are not wholly ignorant, nor will our posterity be so.

"Rash, flippant, blustrous, and cloudy," as well as "golden-hearted," were the adjectives that fell from us apropos of this very remarkable writer on a former occasion. Every one of them applies now. Such another mass of cloudy, blustrous, beautiful, manly, yet jesuitical (!) writing as is contained in these "Miscellanies" we know not where to lay hands on. We have been sometimes tempted to say that Mr. Kingsley never worked out a point honestly in all his life. He always gets rid of a logical difficulty by a logical coup d'état, generally in the form of an interrogation, or a good-natured imprecation or invocation; we do not know what to call it. If so-and-so be not so-and-so, "why, then God help us all!" No doubt He *will* help us all; but this is no argument. Sometimes we get the frankest contradiction in the world in the very same paragraph. In the paper on "Plays and Puritans," a very good and, in the main, fair paper, Mr. Kingsley justifies their notions of masculine attire. Those who remember Mr. Kingsley's trick feel that this goes for nothing, knowing that, if his case had required it, he would with perfect sincerity (such is his way of lashing himself up to anything) have done as much for the cavalier style of dress. However, he goes on to say that "in applying the same canon to the dress of women they were wrong." Notice that—"they were wrong"; nothing can be plainer or more positive. "But," proceeds Mr. Kingsley, "there are two things to be said for them; first, that the dress of that day was, probably, an incentive to the profligacy of that day, and, therefore, had to be protested against; in these more moral times ornaments and fashions may be harmlessly used which then could not be used without harm." So far all is consistent. But what comes next? "And it is undeniable that sober dressing is more and more becoming the fashion among well-bred women, and that among them, too, the Puritan canons are gaining ground." Now, what is the significance of the last bit? That, unless "well-bred women" are wrong, and, also, unless the world goes backwards (which we know to be dead against Mr. Kingsley's creed), the Puritans, in their canons of female attire, were *right*, or, at least, more right than otherwise. But this very paragraph began by assuring us that they were "*wrong*!" And of such confused talk as this Mr. Kingsley is full, whatever his topic. In answer to the charge that there was no poetry in the Puritans, he says, "Yes, there was, only they acted it like men, instead of singing it like birds." Which passes, we suppose, for something fine, though it is not only not fine, but is totally devoid of meaning. Poetry is a word to which a definite idea is attached; it is a specific result of certain intellectual and emotional conditions; and to say a Puritan farmer lived poetry is just as nonsensical as to say that a poet wrote subsoil drainage. That there is material for poetry in every life is true; that a man's life may, by a figure of speech, be called a poem is also true, just as history is called God's epic; but that to say a man lived a good life is any answer to the charge that he had no poetry in him is just impudent sophistication. The object of the essay is to justify, or at least excuse, the Puritans for abolishing the stage of their day. The object is fairly attained, and the cause of truth is so far served. But, when Mr. Kingsley goes out of his way to suggest, ever so remotely, that the Puritan type of character had nothing in it unfavourable to art, he had better, we think, have burnt his pen, and never written another line.

The "Thoughts on Shelley and Byron" are, we venture to say, utterly monstrous in their divergence from fact. We pass over the placing of Byron's reasoning powers above Shelley's, simply referring curious readers to the latter's "Speculations on Metaphysics" for an answer. But we can scarcely repress our indignation when we find a gentleman with Mr. Kingsley's opportunities of reading and correcting himself deliberately reprinting an article in which he places the *morale* and the metaphysics of Byron's later writings above those of Shelley, on the strength of those very features in them for which Byron and the world are indebted to Shelley's influence over Byron. What we are hinting at cannot escape the eyes of any one who will take the pains to look at the records with a little of that *patience* in which Mr. Kingsley is so signally wanting.

We must not omit to mention that there are two persons to whom Mr. Kingsley is not unjust, one way or the other—Pope and Ben Jonson. His defence of Pope, in particular, is very fine and very true. His article on Tennyson is, again, excellent; but what he says of the poem to "In Memoriam" is a curious instance of his knack of seeing whatever it suits him to see, and will illustrate, as well as a thousand instances, the blundering enthusiasm of the man's mind. Enthusiasm is a grace which in these faithless days should cover a multitude of sins; but Mr. Kingsley has such an enormous share of it that he would, on that score alone, go scot-free of criticism, if one were not to put on Spartan severity now and then in dealing with him.

We need not say that the contents of these two volumes are very varied, stimulating, and full of robust human feeling. Whoever can afford it should place them on the shelves; whoever can get at them should read them; and whoever can spare the time and the ill nature

might make, out of these papers alone, a curious series of the Contradictions of Kingsley.

Mr. Kingsley says, incidentally in a paper on "Alexander Pope and Alexander Smith," that all our "young poets" are in a bad way, except Mr. William Allingham. Quite true. But how many of our readers are acquainted with Mr. Allingham? A little volume of his, called "Day and Night Songs," published by Routledge and Co., contains more poetry than all the spasmodists, of all schools, have written.

*The Good News of God. Sermons.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley. J. W. Parker and Son.

A good sermon is a good thing, and this is a volume of very good sermons, noticeable on many accounts besides the name they bear, the wonderful simplicity of their style, their fullness of thought, and their finish of construction. The difficulty of producing a good sermon lies in the due blending of the exegetical, the ethical, and the spiritual elements. The hard-souled man overdoes the ethical element; the pedant fills his discourse with criticism and comment; the ignorant spiritualist contemns the work of both—especially he contemns what he calls human learning and vain philosophy. The "workman needing not to be ashamed" in these things avoids the errors of all three, "rightly dividing the word of truth." Mr. Kingsley's sermons are always models, and, we may say, "cribs" for men of less ability, less courage, less study, less devoutness, or less of all four. It does not matter; any congregation in the world must be the better for the reproduction of such sermons.

Our readers will thank us for an extract or two. How many of them will find something new in this pregnant paragraph:—

## THE EARTH IS NOT "CURSED."

There is a notion abroad, borrowed from the old monks, that this earth is in some way bad and cursed, that a curse is on it still for man's sake, but a notion which is contrary to plain fact; for if we till the ground, it does not bring forth thorns and thistles to us, as the Scripture says it was to do for Adam, but wholesome food and rich returns for our labour, and which in the next place is flatly contrary to Scripture; for we read in Genesis, viii. 21, how the Lord said, "I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake." And the Psalms always speak of this earth and of all created things as if there was no curse at all on them, saying "that all things serve God, and continue as they were at the beginning," and that "He has given them a law which cannot be broken;" and in the face of these words let who will talk of the earth being cursed, I will not, and you shall not if I can help it.

Is it not a comfort to have a painful blunder confronted with plain fact and plain texts in that way? Not new to any one; but better than new, and beautiful in its human emphasis of tenderness, is the following:—

## GOD IS NOT HARD.

Some people worship quite a different God from that. They fancy that God is hard; that he sits judging each man by the letter of the law, watching and marking down every little fault which they commit, extreme to mark what is done amiss; and that in the very face of Scripture, which says that God is not extreme to mark what is done amiss; for if He were, who could abide it?

Their notion of God is that He is very like themselves—proud, grudging, hard to be intreated, expecting everything from men, but not willing to give without a great deal of continued asking and begging, and outward reverence, and scrupulous fear lest he should be offended unexpectedly at the least mistake; and they fancy, like the heathen, that they shall be heard for their much speaking. They forget altogether that God is their father, and knows what they need before they ask and their ignorance in asking, and has (as any father fit to be called a father would have) compassion on their infirmities.

Some of these sermons are poems, too; for instance, those on Music, on the Christ-Child, and on the Days of the Week, and all of them are beautiful. This is a rare book for winter Sunday evenings round the lamp; and if Mr. Kingsley's manner had a little more repose, it would be fit for the sick bed. But he, like the rest of us, has his bad point; and it is a rattle, abruptness, and drive of manner, which makes the weary and worn flinch sometimes from the message he brings.

*Frank and Andrea; or Forest Life in the Island of Sardinia.* By ALFRED ELWES, Author of "Paul Blake," "Ocean and her Rulers," &c. With Illustrations by Robert Dudley. London: Griffith and Farran.

If anybody would write a boy's *Gil Blas*, without the cynicism, he would be a boy's benefactor, second only to Defoe. Mr. Elwes has not written a boy's *Gil Blas*, but he has written in that kind, and produced a clever, pleasant lad's novel, which will be well read, we warrant. We tried upon one of our youngsters the effect of a description given by Mr. Elwes of a young lady of fifteen. "He remarked the warm blood mantling in her olive cheek (what is mantling, papa? says the young rascal, with a flicker of the eyelids); the wonderful depth and softness of her black eyes; the pure oval of her face, and the velvety appearance of her lips, just sufficiently parted to show her small and pearly teeth (here the listener uttered a suppressed yell of delight and rattled his bones together impatiently). Her bodice of purple velvet (oh, papa!), thrown back in waistcoat fashion, displayed an undergarment of white linen, edged with lace, and which was intended to be fixed with silver acorns, but on account of the warmth of the weather—" And at this point we were peremptorily asked what we were going to do with "that book." "Take it away to-morrow," said we. And it was the elderly hour of ten before that boy was got to bed by not the least authoritative of mothers. That he was reading this story we know; that he wants to go to Sardinia, and either be, or shoot, a bandit (not particular which), we also know; and with this criticism, we think, author and publisher should be satisfied.

*Prince Charlie, the Young Chevalier.* By MEREDITH JONES, Author of "The Boys' Book of Modern Travel," "Children's Bible Picture-book," &c. With Eight Illustrations by M. S. Morgan. London: Kent and Co.

History is full of themes capable of being wrought into acceptable books for boys; but the instinct which pitches upon them, and the faculty for using them, are not often found together. Mr. Jones has made a capital choice of a subject. The adventures of Prince Charlie form an exciting story, full of incident and pictures of men and manners, and by no means empty of moral teaching. One great difficulty in choosing historic themes for the young is to find the requisite amount of variety, and stimulation to the fancy, without any of those dangerous elements of scandal and irregularity which usually cling to the skirts of a strong chain of events. Mr. Jones has here told a good story with perfect purity, and deserves well of us all for his work.

*The Family Doctor: an Encyclopædia of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery.* London: Houlston and Wright.

We do not like self-doctoring any more than the rest of the sane world, but we are not of the number of those who think a general knowledge of medicine dangerous to persons of ordinary discretion. We are told sometimes of cases where it has done harm; but it is difficult to register those where it has done good, the good being naturally of a preventive character, so that no fair comparison can be made. This book is full of matter, and is much more likely to do good than harm. Some of the descriptions of "symptoms" are almost too well done, with occasional touches of poetry which must puzzle readers who like to know how the wind gets into the bellows. On the whole it is "delightful reading"—to use the sweetly unconscious expression of the *Lancet* not long ago, in criticising a medical book about one of the most painful and distressing diseases to which the better and more suffering half of the human race is subject. We cordially concur, by-the-by, in the sentiment uttered in page 271—"No remedies can be prescribed for screaming, as these must depend entirely on the causes, which are various." True.

The work is very nicely printed, and, after a careful examination of its contents, we feel that we can testify to its general usefulness, particularly to those living in remote places with medical assistance a long way off.

*Shadow and Substance.* By CHARLES H. BENNETT and ROBERT B. BROUGH. W. Kent and Co.

Our readers do not want this title explained. Mr. Bennett's happy notion has been plagiarised all over London till it is familiar to the very gamins. Human figures are so posed that the shadows they cast resemble symbols more or less conventional or significant of their characters. A wasp-waisted old maid shows on the wall as an hour-glass, a young snob as a puppy, and so on. All the illustrative papers except two, which are by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, are from the pen of Mr. R. Brough, and very pleasant papers they are. The book is one for the drawing-room table, and is destitute of pretension; but no one can look into it without being struck by the range of reading, and free, bold movement of thought, which have here been pressed into the service of the aims of "the comic writer."

*Pilgrim Walks; a Chapter of Memoirs.* By Mrs. ROBERT CARTWRIGHT. London: Westerton.

This small volume is a sort of tourists' sketch-book, which cannot aim, we should think, at any general circulation. It is dedicated to a friend, and contains nothing, either in prose or verse, that any but friendly readers can care to see, though the authoress has plenty of kindly feeling, and forms just opinions on topics within her range. We should be sorry to differ from a lady who thinks that "Exeter enjoys an advantageous position," and that many of her "readers will consider themselves, perhaps truly, as well able to descant as she herself upon the *Exposition Universelle*." These are innocent and not unreasonable expressions of opinion, which, like others contained in the book, do not invite criticism, or greatly stimulate the fancy.

## GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, the "rock" on which it has lately been suggested that France and England may "split," is now attracting much of our attention at home. The assembling of French and Spanish fleets and a Spanish army in its immediate neighbourhood, the latter ostensibly for the invasion of Morocco, has been looked upon with suspicion, and in the present unsettled state of Europe these suspicions are justifiable. Gibraltar, as Burke said, "is a post of power, a post of superiority, of connection, of commerce—one which makes us invaluable to our friends and dreadful to our enemies." That France and Spain envy us our possession of it is certain, though why Spain should do so we are at a loss to know, for in the hands of England it is a guarantee that the country of the Cid never can become a French province or the Mediterranean a French lake.

The rock itself is composed chiefly of limestone and marble, and is at its most elevated point some 1500 feet in height; its circumference is about seven miles, and its length from north to south about three. To the ancients it was well known, but never inhabited. They called it Calpe, and we read of it in Grecian history as the European pillar of Hercules; Ably being the African one. The Moors call it Gibel Mo-osa—the Hill of Musa. The Spanish name is Cabo de Bullones—Cape of Knobs.

Gibraltar was first taken from the Moors, who conquered it in the seventh century, by Guzman el Bueno, in 1309; but it was again lost, and finally retaken in 1462 by another of the Guzmans. It was incorporated with the Spanish crown in 1502. In 1704, during the War of Succession, it was captured by Sir George Rook, who attacked it suddenly, and found it garrisoned by only 105 men. It was taken by us in the name of the Archduke Charles, and was the first stone which fell from the vast but ruinous edifice of the Spanish monarchy. George I. would have given it up at the Peace of Utrecht, so little did he estimate its worth; and the nation thought it "a barren rock, an insignificant fort, and a useless charge." What its real value is as regards Spain will be understood by supposing Portland Island to be in the hands of the French. The Spaniards never knew the value of this mass of granite until its loss, which now so wounds their national pride. The Bourbons north of the Pyrenees, aware of the importance its possession gave to us, were incessantly urging their poor kinsmen tools to make efforts to pluck out this thorn in their path. The famous siege by France and Spain lasted four years; and, when their combined attempt to deprive us of it failed, the Comte d'Artois, who commanded the besieging forces, returned to France, and with this sorry jest sought to conceal his disgrace, "La batterie la plus effective fut ma batterie de cuisine."

Gibraltar's importance as a dépôt for coal has increased since steam navigation; and its fortifications have been strengthened in due ratio with its increasing importance. Sir John Jones was sent out in 1840, and under his direction tremendous bastions have been made at Europa Point, Ragged Staff, and near the Alameda; while heavier guns have been mounted on the mole and elsewhere. The garrison is one of the strictest in the world. Everything is on the alert, the gates are shut at sunset, and are not opened until sunrise, and after midnight civilians are obliged to carry a lantern. No foreigner can reside on the Rock without some consul or householder becoming his surety and responsible for his conduct. Permits are granted by the police magistrates for ten, fifteen, or twenty days. Military officers have, however, the privilege of introducing a stranger for thirty days.

The town of Gibraltar is situated on a shelving ledge to the west of the rock. As one approaches, the defences are multiplied; the causeway is carried over a marsh called "The Infundation," which can be instantly laid under water; every bastion is defended by another; a ready-shotted gun stands out from each embrasure, pregnant with death. At every turn a well-appointed, well-fed sentinel indicates a watchfulness which defies surprise. The inhabitants may be estimated at 20,000, exclusive of military. In daytime the town looks more peopled than it really is from the number of sailors on shore and Spaniards who go out at gun-fire. The difference of nations and costumes are very curious; it is a motley masquerade, held in this half-way house between Europe, Asia, and Africa, where every man appears in his own dress, and speaks his own language. Civilisation and barbarism mingle. Of foreigners the Jews, who are always out of doors, are the dirtiest, the Moors the cleanest and best behaved, the Ronda smuggler the most picturesque. The houses, the rent of which is very high, are built on a principle of paltry stuffy vulgarity, with a Genoese exterior; all is brick, and plaster, and woodwork, cribbed and confined, and filled with curtains and carpets, which only serve to breed vermin and fever in this semi-African hothed.

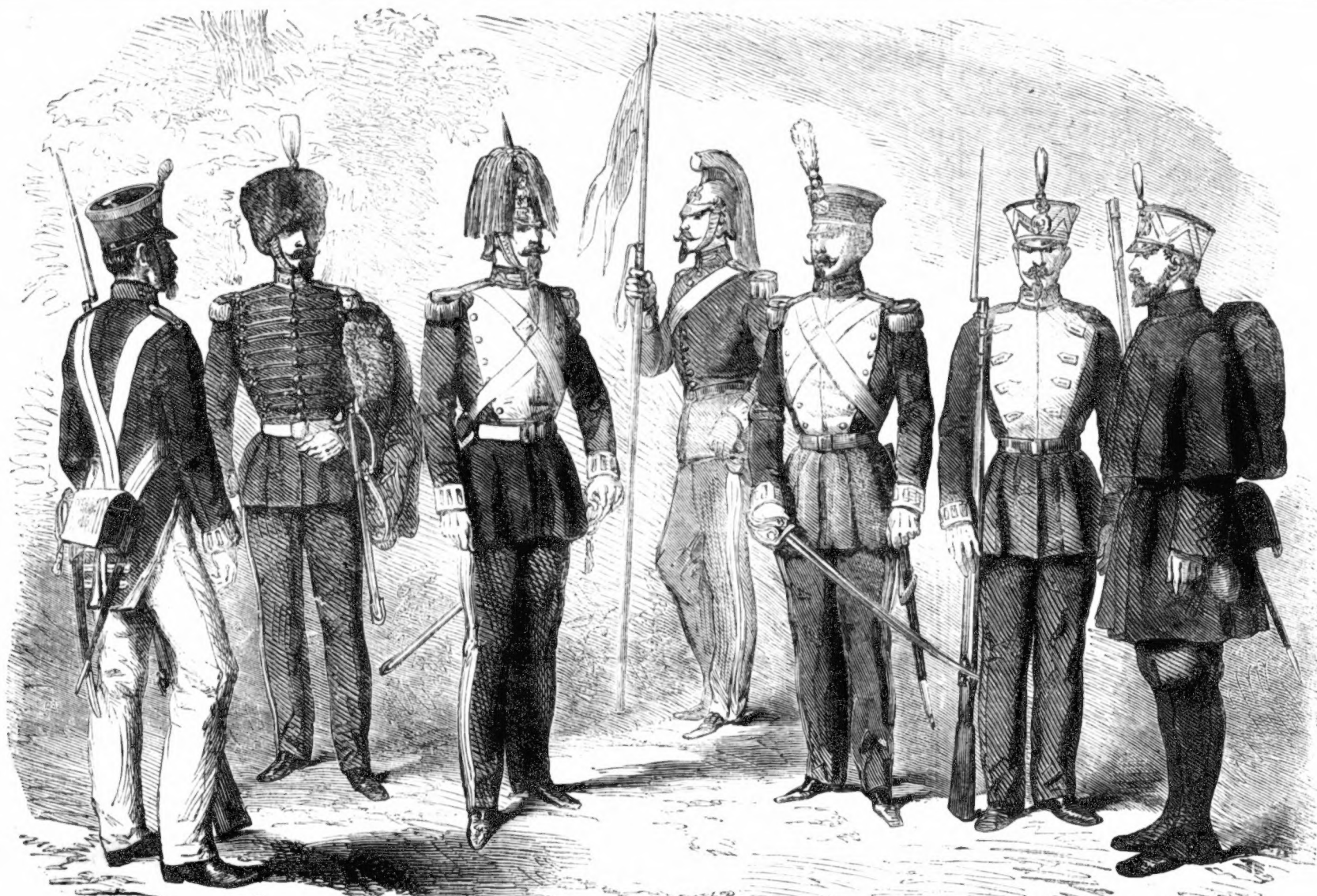
Gibraltar is the grand dépôt for English goods, especially cottons, which are smuggled into Spain along the whole coast of Cadiz to Benidorme, to the great benefit of the Spanish authorities, placed nominally to prevent what they really encourage. The south of Spain is thus supplied with as much of our wares as it is enabled to purchase. No treaty of commerce would much increase the consumption, while the mooting it rouses the clamours of France and alarms the Barcelonense.

As a fortress science has done all it can to make Gibraltar impregnable. In addition to its numberless works, artificial and hewn from the solid rock, many new batteries have recently been constructed. Amongst these may be mentioned Victoria Battery, Prince Albert's Bastion, and another which, from its sunken level, is familiarly called the Snake in the Grass.

The larger of our Illustrations is a view of the rock taken from the Bay of Gibraltar. The lesser Engraving shows the north front, in which are situate the celebrated galleries containing the guns that defend the land side. The open space is the "neutral ground"—a narrow, flat strip of land which separates the rock from the mainland. The shed surrounded by posts is where passengers, baggage-mules, &c., going into Spain, are searched by the Spanish authorities.

THE LOSS OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."—The inquiry into this catastrophe still continues. The evidence hitherto has gone to show that the ship was well built, but that the storm was one of the most terrible that ever raged on our coasts. Many bodies have been recovered from the wreck lately; and among them those of Captain Withers, and Mr. Emery, chief steward. The search for the gold seems to have been very unsuccessful up to this point.





MARINE ARTILLERYMAN.

PRINCESS'S HUSSAR.

ENGINEER.

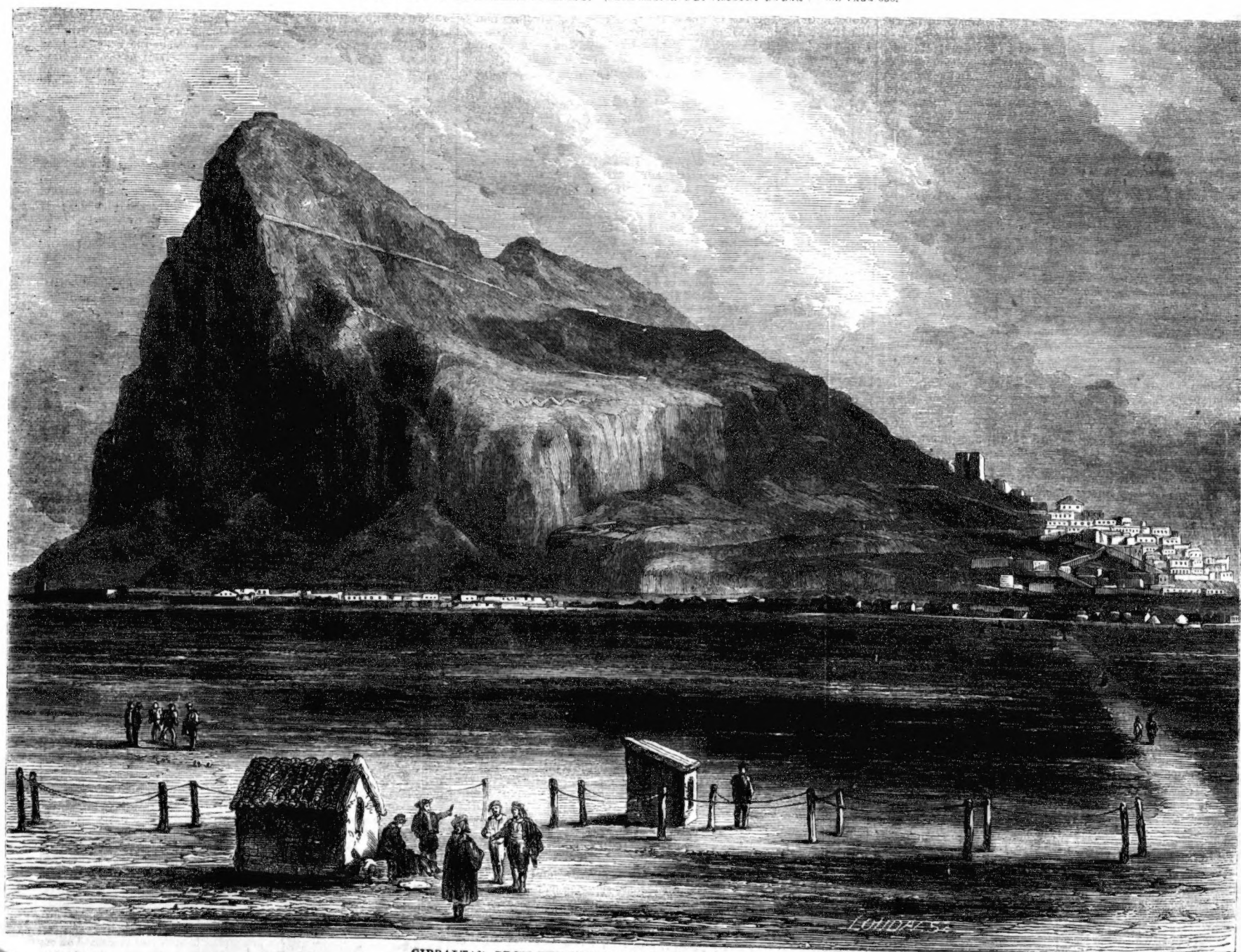
LANCER.

ARTILLERYMAN.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

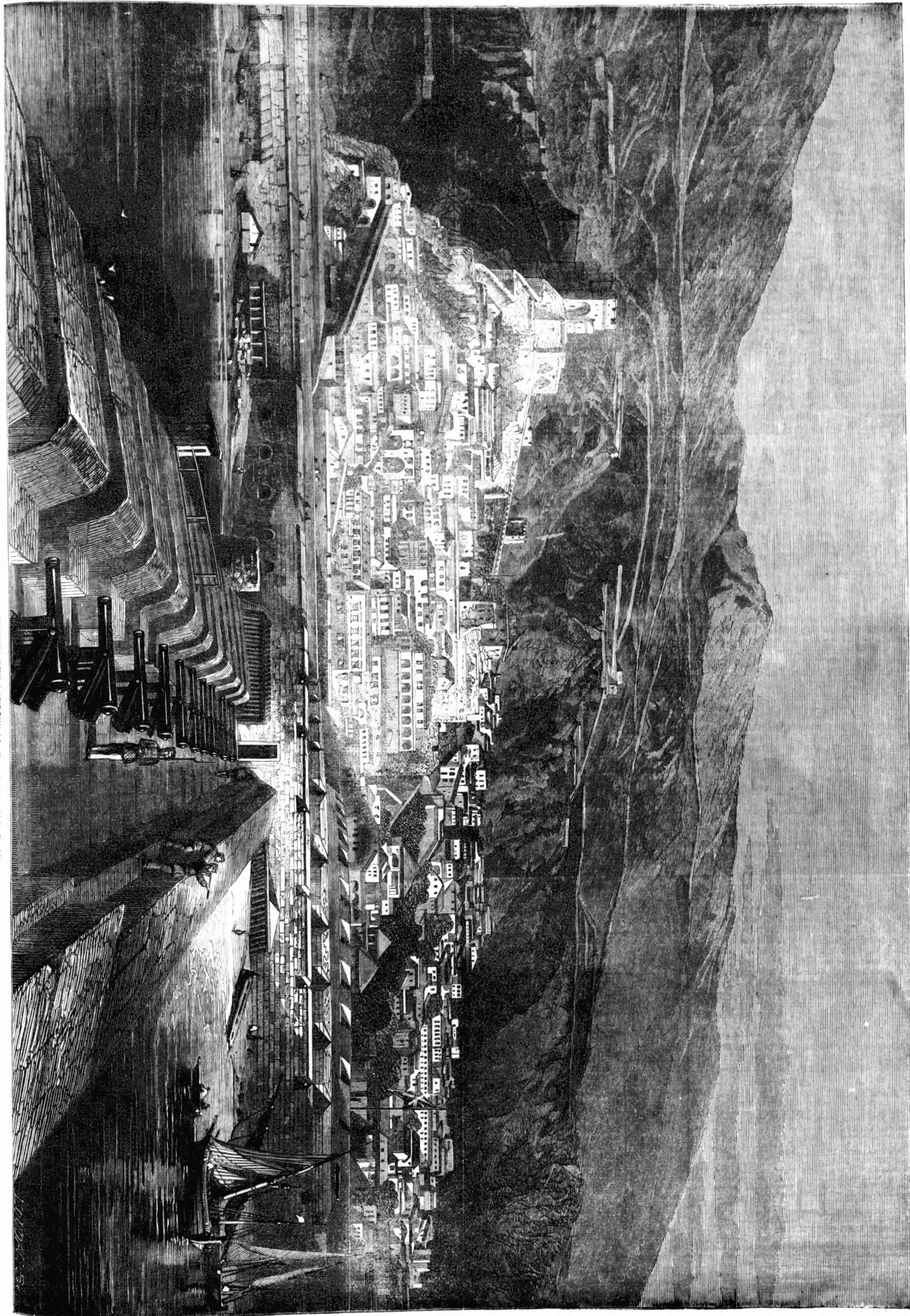
RIFLEMAN.

UNIFORMS OF THE SPANISH ARMY.—FROM SKETCHES BY VISCOUNT DE DAX. —(SEE PAGE 356.)



GIBRALTAR, FROM THE NEUTRAL GROUND.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)





VIEW OF THE TOWN OF GIBRALTAR, SHOWING THE FORTIFICATION.



With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of this day is issued a large and carefully-executed Engraving from ANSELL'S well-known Picture of

### "THE DEATH,"

forming a companion-subject to the Engraving of "The Combat," issued with the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of February 12, 1859. Price of the Number and the Engraving, 4d.; free by post for five stamps. VOLS. I. TO VIII. OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, in crimson cloth, gilt, may be obtained at the Publishing-office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand. Price of the Eight Vols., £3 6s. 6d.; or Single Vols. ranging from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. each.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the recent return of the Registrar-General we find much that is satisfactory and much that, properly reflected upon, may lead to social improvement. We need not say what additional interest attaches to everything relating to the national health and prosperity at a time when it is possible that a period of national sacrifices and struggles may be approaching.

The return gives us vital information as to the condition of the country during the central part of the present year. The marriage rate is always a test of prosperity. Well, there were 84,090 marriages in the quarter ending June 30—an increase of 4272 on last year. While the rate of marriages was larger, that of deaths was smaller during the same time. When we balance the two powers against each other we find the life-giving one so far dominant that births prevailed over deaths to the extent of 63,972. Such was the increase of England during ninety-two days of the year 1859—an increase which adds 347 youth of twenty to the ranks of the nation per diem.

The conditions under which life is carried on of course determine these circumstances. Food is cheap, and sanitary science is making way. Wheat has remained steady at forty-four shillings a quarter for a considerable time: it has been twice as much within the memory of living persons. When bread is reasonably cheap there naturally remains more to spend on the articles which men consume next after bread. And butchers' meat has been comparatively accessible to large classes also, beef and mutton being respectively 5½d. and 5¼d. a pound. The moderate price of wheat is due, no doubt, partly to free trade, but as much, also, to improved cultivation.

The reduced rate of pauperism is a corresponding symptom to those we have enumerated. The number for the quarter was less by 29,000 than during the same quarter of the two last years. This is not a very large diminution, and may be reacted against during winter. But we must not forget the essential fact that it is a diminishing pauperism as against an increasing population.

The ratio of mortality, we have said, is generally smaller. But a curious circumstance is, that in country places things are worse in this respect than in towns. There we have a significant illustration of the value of sanitary science. In little places it is neglected; so in them, although their natural advantages may be better than in larger ones, the state of health may easily be worse. Bradford and Liverpool get better, while Wilts, Dorset, and Devon remain bad. Dingy northern towns show more respectably than the seaside southern ones, where people go for health. Surely, when this becomes known, a remedy will be provided? At present the Registrar has still to tell us that 30,806 of the deaths which he records are "unnatural." They ought not to have taken place. They might have been arrested. They are a kind of national suicides in their way, answering to the deaths from intemperance among individuals.

A favourable circumstance, as relieving the pressure of population and lightening the labour market—also, as evidence of enterprise and of some means of carrying it out—is the continued flow of emigration. The emigrants during the quarter amounted to several hundreds a day.

The moral of all these facts is that the sanitary movement ought to be pushed forward by every means. Why should not that public spirit which sometimes makes a man volunteer a church or a library occasionally produce the gift of a bit of local engineering for sanitary purposes? We would as soon be remembered by a good drain as by anything. The cloaca of Rome are the only monuments of her Monarchy, and a great scholar has said that they are equal, as specimens of a great work, to the Pyramids.

While we congratulate the country on the facts here detailed, we do not wish them to be made too much of. Good harvests, good weather, the gold discoveries, have all told in our favour during the last few years; and the improvement visible in the broad facts which we derive from the operation of general laws upon immense masses leaves a vast amount of struggling and suffering hid in shadow, of which one only gets glimpses by inquiring into details. There remains endless work to be done. Nor are we without difficulties in trying to do it. It is impossible to conclude this survey without glancing at the "strike." No sooner does a tolerable state of prosperity begin to dawn on the working men than their demagogues proceed to abuse it by making an arbitrary demand for a rate of wages greater than that of the market. All the advantages of cheap food, &c., are then lost at a blow. All that might have helped them to better themselves man by man is sacrificed in a war. How the war must end was known beforehand; but what a wretched consolation for the waste of time and money involved!

**THE NEW MASTER OF HARROW.**—The Head Mastership of Harrow School rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, who has held the appointment during the last sixteen years, has been conferred upon the Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Butler graduated in 1835, when he was placed first in the first class of the classical tripos. He is a son of Doctor Butler (Senior Wrangler in 1794), late Dean of Peterborough, and formerly Head Master of Harrow School. Mr. Butler, in 1852, gained the "Bell's Scholarship." In 1853 and 1854, successively, he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the Greek ode. In 1854 he gained the Porson prize, which is given for the best translation of a proposed passage of Shakespeare. Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. In the same year he gained the Camden medal, given annually by the Marquis Camden for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse; and in the same year, also, he obtained the prize given by the members of the University for the best dissertation in Latin prose. In 1856 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity College.

**ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.**—A Mortara case has been dealt with by the Belgian tribunals. A M. Moonens, living at Lendelede, near Courtrai, was robbed of his daughter Catherine (aged ten) on the 4th of April; and as the father belongs to a body of Christians who separated from Rome on the (so held) uncanonical act of Pius VII. in destroying the old French espionage to substitute a new one chosen by Napoleon at the concordat of 1802, suspicion arose as to foul play, and, in fact, the child was discovered at the Convent of St. Genois on the 31st of May. The father prosecuted five devout ladies agents in the fraud, whom the Courtrai Court and that of Appeal at Ghent sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and 100 francs fine, of course restoring the girl to her home.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has granted the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Mr. Bryan Edwards, Chief Justice of Jamaica.

THE PRINCE OF WALES was present at the debate on universal suffrage by the Union Society at Oxford on Thursday week. The Prince, in addition to his being a member of the Oxford University Boat Club, has also become a member of the Christ Church Boat Club, and the Christ Church Cricket Club.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA attained the nineteenth year of her age on Monday, having been born on the 21st of November, 1840.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA will not return direct to Berlin, it seems, but will go first to Karlsruhe, and be present at the celebration of the birthday, on the 3rd of December, of the Grand Duchess Louise, sister to the Prince.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA is said to have sent a special despatch to the Emperor of the French thanking his Majesty for the cordial reception given to the Grand Duchess Maria and her children. The Emperor Napoleon has invited the Empress Dowager of Russia to visit Paris on her return from Nice.

THE PRINCE OF CAPUA, uncle to the King of Naples, has been permitted to return from exile. He is the same who married Miss Penelope Smith, an Irish lady of the county of Cork. It appears that his Royal Highness has ceased to insist on his wife being allowed to take rank as a member of the Royal family.

THE MARQUIS DE MOUTIER, French Ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed Ambassador to the Imperial Court at Vienna.

LORD PALMERSTON entertained the Cabinet Councillors to dinner at Cambridge House on Saturday night. There was, earlier in the day, a meeting of a Cabinet Committee, understood to have been formed for considering the Reform Bill question.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD is selected to succeed the late Earl De Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire.

MR. SEWARD, late Governor of the State of New York, is now at Turin, and has been presented to the King. As he is unacquainted with French or Italian, a dragoman was sought for amongst the Piedmontese conversant with English, etiquette not allowing of a foreigner in that capacity. General Solaroli was intrusted with the duty.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER has directed proceedings to be instituted against the Rev. Dunbar Heath, Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, for a volume of sermons published locally by him at Ryde. Mr. Heath is known to scholars by his translation of six Egyptian papyri.

MR. JAMES WARD, the oldest of the Royal Academicians, died last week at the patriarchal age of ninety-one.

SEVERE WEATHER has driven the wolves out of their haunts in Normandy, and Rouen papers note their appearance at the very entrance of that great manufacturing city, attacking sheep and giving battle to shepherds.

A GORDON AND BRIGHT SOIREE is to be held in Liverpool on the 1st of December.

AN ATTEMPT is to be made to revive the promenade concerts at Drury Lane for a few weeks before Christmas. They are to commence on the 26th of this month.

A PETITION has been sent in by the inhabitants of Southsea against the proposed erection of barracks for married soldiers on Southsea Common, as it would depreciate the valuable property lying round about.

WAREHOUSES AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS FOR ORPHANS AND NECESSITIOUS CHILDREN.—The annual dinner on behalf of the above charity will take place at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, November 30. Mr. Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade, has promised to preside.

MR. LEONARD HORNER has resigned the office of Inspector of Factories. The Factory Act, through inadvertence, we suppose, only authorises the appointment of a new inspector in a case where a vacancy is created by death, and does not provide for the case of a vacancy produced by voluntary resignation. The vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Horner will not, therefore, be filled up.

SEVERAL PUBLIC BODIES AND SOCIETIES connected with the Highlands have memorialised the Scotch Universities' Commissioners to obtain the necessary steps for instituting and endowing Celtic professorships in some or all of the Scotch Universities.

THE REV. DR. BUCHANAN, of Glasgow, is to be proposed at the next General Assembly for the office of Moderator of the Scottish Free Church.

THE FIRM OF ROTHSCHILD, we hear, is about to establish, on the invitation of the Russian Government, an agency at St. Petersburg; the restrictions under which the Jews were placed in Russia having been almost entirely removed by the liberality of the present Emperor.

A GOOD-SERVICE PENSION of £100 per annum has been conferred by the Commander-in-Chief on Major-General Thomas Foster, of the Royal Engineers.

THREE BALES OF COTTON, recently grown as an experiment in Clarendon, Jamaica, were sold last week on the Manchester Exchange, at a price 20 per cent above that of ordinary American. There is no doubt that Jamaica might produce a large and valuable supply of cotton.

MR. GILPIN, Secretary of the Poor-law Board, is prevented from attending to his official duties by severe indisposition.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB is fixed for the 7th of December, and will take place at the London Coffeehouse, Ludgate-hill.

A CONSIDERABLE BODY OF IRON ORE, tertiary coal, beds of limestone, pipeclay, fire-rock, and hydraulic limestone have been discovered in Texas, and only a small portion of the State has been explored.

A GANGER on the Ballybay and Corkhill Railway, in Ireland, now in course of construction, was attacked as he was going home by two navvies, and left for dead in a ditch. When found he was in a state of insensibility, and still lies in a precarious condition. The ruffians are unknown.

THE GOVERNMENT has appointed Mr. Robert Grant, author of the "History of Physical Astronomy," to the Chair of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

MR. J. D. PHILIP, painter, and Mr. Sydney Smirke, architect, have been elected by the Royal Academy into the seats of Mr. Leslie and Sir Robert Smirke.

A BILL has been passed in Tennessee prohibiting free negroes to ride on railroads, unless vouched for by some citizen of Tennessee, in a penal bond of 1000 dollars.

A MAN NAMED SUTTON is now lying in Bradford Infirmary poisoned through eating pork which had been pickled in a leaden tank.

MUCH SENSATION has been produced at Rome by the arrest of Signor Santangelo, a leading member of the young liberal party, and a personal friend of the ex-Piedmontese Minister, Count della Minerva. He was captured by the sbirri whilst leaving the Opera.

THE TAY and its tributaries are said to be swarming with salmon, whiting, and yellow and sea trout.

"AWFUL GALES" are reported from the Black Sea. Many ships have been wrecked, and the loss of life has been very great.

DR. SMITHURST has been removed from Horsnonger-lane Gaol to Newgate, there to await his trial at the forthcoming sessions of the Central Criminal Court for bigamy, in intermarrying with Isabella Bankes.

MR. THACKERAY will deliver a lecture to the members of the Bury Athenaeum, Suffolk, on "Humour and Charity," early in the ensuing year.

THE IRON-PLATED STEAM-FRIGATE *Normandie* is progressing rapidly at Cherbourg, and is expected to be launched next March. The dockyard authorities have also received orders to lay down the keels of two large transports for the conveyance of horses. They will have steam screws, and are to be large enough to accommodate 300 horses and as many men.

WHILE AN EXPRESS TRAIN from London to Exeter was going at the rate of sixty miles an hour a sailor who was in a second-class carriage lost his cap. The thoughtless "tar" instantly sprung out after it. Every one concluded that Jack was killed, but he turned up shortly afterwards with only his arm broken, evidently unconscious of the escape he had had.

THE OIL EXTRACTED FROM THE STONES OR SEEDS OF GRAPES has lately been recommended as an excellent medium for painting.

NEWSTAD ABBEY is about to be disposed of by private treaty, and Mr. Charles Seely, of Heighington Hall, Lincolnshire, is said to be the purchaser.

THE GOVERNMENT has decided on making a considerable increase in the Army by the formation of second battalions to each of the regiments up to and including the 35th Regiment, by which an increase equivalent to eleven regiments will be obtained.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES have issued directions for the whole of the troops of the Indian depôts stationed at Chatham to be taught the great-gun drill.

THE FIRST BATCH of 800 disaffected troops from the Bengal Artillery, who have been discharged at their own request after having served the allotted term of twelve years, arrived at Gravesend this week.

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK has received a communication from Dr. Livingstone, dated "River Zambesi, East Africa, May 27." Dr. Livingstone reports the discovery of a real highland lake region, where the inhabitants cultivate cotton very extensively, while he adds, "every one spins and weaves it."

GENERAL COMONFORT, who has played a leading part in the political affairs of Mexico, has arrived at Marseilles from that country.

M. MORTARA, the father of the lad kidnapped by the Ultramontane party at Rome, is at present in Paris. It is said to be his intention to apply to the Congress to have his child restored to him.

THE *Irishman*, to which Mr. John Mitchell contributes weekly a column or so of undiluted treason in the shape of Paris correspondence, announces in its last number that it has received an indirect sort of aversissement that it will be prosecuted, or is threatened to be prosecuted, by the law officers of the Crown.

THE MADRID JOURNALS state that a few days ago a duel with swords took place between M. San Miguel, director of the Theatre del Principe (nephew of the Duke) and Mario the singer, and that both were slightly wounded.

A SICILIAN LADY is reported to have made a most successful debut, at the great Italian Lyrical Theatre of St. Petersburg, in "Norma."

A FIRE BROKE OUT in a House in MARY'S-LANE, Dublin, on Monday morning, and six persons in an attic story were burnt to death—viz., a bricklayer's labourer, a chimney-sweeper and his wife, and three children.

MR. H. BROWN, late Mayor of Bradford, gave orders for an information to be laid against himself for having his chimney on fire, and, when it was heard, he attended the court and said that as he had often convicted others he felt that he deserved punishment. He was fined 2s. 6d., and 10s. costs, or "fourteen days in default."—Cheap Spartanism, this.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot in Lisbon for the benefit of José Rogero, the Portuguese seaman who landed the rope from the *Royal Charter*.

MR. FRANK STONE, A.R.A., died at his residence, Russell House, Tavistock-square, on Friday week. Mr. Frank Stone originally practised in water colours, and as late as 1846 continued a member of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. He first exhibited in the gallery in 1837, and was elected associate in 1851. He was in his 60th year.

WHILE A PARTY was preparing to dance "The Bride's Reel" at a marriage at Heston, South Ronaldshay, last week, James Duncan, the father of the bride, on taking the floor, fell and expired immediately.

THE QUARANTINE AT MALTA on arrivals from Tripoli has been abolished, while that against Bengazi and Derna has been reduced to an observation of seven days.

A COLOSSAL STATUE OF MENDELSSOHN, modeled by Mr. Bacon, has been cast at Messrs. Robinson and Cottam's works, Fimlico. The cost is defrayed by subscription, originating with the Sacred Harmonic Society.

THE *Moniteur de l'Armée* says that Captain Bourgeois, an agent of the French Government, has bought two splendid steam-transports, the *European* and the *Racer*, each of 2500 tons burden; and that these vessels are to convey the twenty-four iron gun-boats now building expressly for operating in the Chinese rivers.

THE PROXIMITY of Milford Haven to the great Welsh coalbeds, its position with respect to the Atlantic, and the shelter which its recesses provide for ships in these days of long-range cannon, have been much considered lately, with a view to make a Royal naval port of it.

PRINCE ALFRED arrived on the 10th inst. at the Piræus, on board the *Euryalus* frigate. His Royal Highness was to remain for some days at Athens, where the Court were preparing fêtes in his honour.

AT WHITBY, where an election became necessary upon the death of Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Thompson, the Liberal candidate, has carried the election over Mr. Chapman, his Conservative opponent.

THE BIRD SHOW at the Crystal Palace has been very successful this year. Even on foggy days the attendance was good; for the London public are beginning to find that Sydenham is a place of refuge against the peculiarities of our November weather.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

BLUE-BOOKS are not very interesting, and very few people look into them who are not obliged to do so. Their career is generally short and rapid—from the printing-office to the member of Parliament's library and thence to the regions below, where they are used for fire-lighting, packing, and other purposes. I have been told that some members sell their blue-books; and I rather fancy it must be so, or else how are we to account for the fact that in many bycorners of London there are shops at which you can get almost any Blue-book that you want. Blue-books, though, are really sometimes worth looking into; and, if there could be any patent machine to blow out the chaff, I have no doubt some valuable grains of information would remain. There is one which has just come to hand which is by no means uninteresting. It is entitled "A Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to Inquire into the Present Operation of the Law and Practice respecting the Assessment and the Levy of Church Rates;" but though it is called a report it is not really so. It is only the evidence on which the report will be founded. The report will come next Session. The Lords have treated the church-rate question very coolly for several years; and every Session when the bill for the total extinction of church rates came before them they simply rejected it. But last Session matters began to look serious; for, notwithstanding the general election gave the Conservative party a considerable addition to its strength, the bill passed the House of Commons with as large a majority as ever, and, moreover, was supported by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Sir George Lewis, and, indeed, by nearly all the Ministers. This was rather startling to "my Lords"—quite a new phase of the question. "Cabinet Ministers voting for a total abolition of church rates! Why, we shall have it a Cabinet question next." And so "my Lords" aroused themselves, if not to prevent, at least to delay, this dreaded catastrophe, and appointed this "committee to inquire." I have said this book is not uninteresting; but in this estimate of it I did not allude to the facts elicited—for there are not many of them which are of much value—but rather to the bird's-eye view it gives us of the utterly chaotic state of opinion on this church-rate question. "My Lords" examined eighteen witnesses, fourteen of whom were Churchmen, three Dissenters proper, and one was a Wesleyan dissenter; and of these eighteen I cannot find two who think alike. The first man that was called was that respectable pluralist, Mr. Archdeacon Hale Hale; and his plan is simple and characteristic. He would assess owners instead of tenants, "strengthen the law," by giving power to enforce the payment of rates in a more effective manner, and sternly enforce payment. This is his mode of getting out of the difficulty—a mode which would answer very well if we were in the fifteenth century, with a Laud or a Hale at Lambeth; but, in the nineteenth century, with an opposition to church rates in the House of Commons, led by John Bright and sanctioned by Cabinet Ministers, is hardly feasible. Mr. Archdeacon stands at one pole of the question—Charles Foster, LL.D., a Dissenter, and sort of legal adviser to all opponents to all ecclesiastical imposts, is at the other. This gentleman would cut the Gordian knot by abolition, pure and simple, and uttered sentiments about Church and State, and Church property, that must have made Archdeacon Hale and the Bishops' hair stand up with horror and affright. These two gentlemen, then, represent the two opposite poles of opinion in ecclesiastical matters. The one is a High Churchman, and the other is a Radical Anti-State-Churchman. The High Churchman's advice will certainly not be followed, nor will the Anti-State-Churchman's at present, perhaps; but with Laud, and Star Chambers, and pillories all sunk behind one horizon, John Bright heading a dissenting opposition, backed by Cabinet Ministers clearly above the other, and a reformed Parliament ready to rise, I am inclined to think that the Gordian knot will have to be cut in Dr. Foster's way, after all. Between these two poles there are as many opinions expressed in the books as there were people examined. So many men so many minds. For example, Mr. Gladding (our old friend the bookseller in Whitechapel) is a Dissenter, but a much milder one than Dr. Foster. Mr. Gladding is not an anti-State Churchman. In one parish where he uses the church he willingly pays the rate, in another where he does not he opposes the rate; and then there is Mr. Samuel Morley, who is a Dissenter of a good deal stronger sort than Mr. Gladding, but hardly strung up to the alto pitch of Dr. Foster; whilst the Rev. George Osborn, a Nonconformist of the Wesleyan type, is an enthusiastic Churchman in theory, though in practice he seldom goes to church, but in fact by his preaching draws a good many people away. These are the different phases of nonconformity between the two poles; and there are as many of churchism. One man thinks the dissenters ought to be exempt from church rates, another thinks they ought not; but with these varieties I cannot meddle. But I must find room for a fact, elicited from Dr. Millar, as I consider it to be well worth notice. Dr. Millar is the Incumbent of Birmingham, where there have been no



church-rates for nearly twenty years. In 1841 a rate was proposed, but was defeated by a majority of 6801 votes, and since then the question has been in abeyance. Dr. Millar had stated in his evidence that he co-operates with dissenters in religious matters; and he says afterwards, "I think I am bound to add that I attribute this good feeling which exists among churchmen and dissenters to a considerable extent to the fact that this question has been in abeyance. I do not think that it would have been possible for us to have gone on as we have done if the church-rate strife had been revived every year." No doubt; and is it not a corollary that the same delightful harmony would prevail all over the kingdom if the church-rate question were everywhere "in abeyance"? But the cost? Well, the cost is £250,000, for that is the amount which it seems required. Now, surely this is not a frightful sum for the Church to raise. Four Church societies, I find, raise £213,000 annually—to wit, the Church Missionary Society, £100,000; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £70,000; the Pastoral Aid Society, £30,000; the "Curates' Aid Society," £13,000; and what the Church raises now annually for church building and repairing is probably more than this aggregate amount. There can, therefore, be no difficulty, I apprehend, about the cost; and as to the principle—against that they must set the infinitely more valuable and holier principle of harmony amongst Christians.

The tongue is an unruly member, and is for ever bringing men into difficulties. There is Mr. Berkeley, the honourable member for Bristol, by a slip of the tongue has brought down upon himself a chiding leader in the *Times*, a deprecatory ditto in the *Morning Star*, and has given birth to a host of injurious suspicions throughout the country that his love for the Ballot is growing cold. And then, again, there is Mr. Adam Black, M.P. for Edinburgh, has got himself into a most perplexing coil by his senile garrulity. Mr. Black is one of the great publishers of Modern Athens, has been Lord Provost, and is now representative in Parliament of his native city. But, not content with these honours, he must aspire to be a public lecturer. His first attempt in this way was a success, and elicited approbation from all parties. It was a lecture on "Commercial Morality." In this he attacked no class, and dwelt upon no disputable topics; for everybody allows, even the greatest rogues, that all men ought to be honest. Well, having achieved some temporary fame as a professor of moral philosophy, the worthy man thought that he would try his hand at political economy, and lecture upon "Strikes." But here, if he expected to please all as he did before, he reckoned without his host, for he has raised about his ears a nest of hornets which he will not easily get rid of. Indeed, unless Mr. Black can appease the wrath of the working men of Edinburgh, it is probable that his Parliamentary career will be cut short. Mr. Black should have let this vexed question alone. There is more in it than he can see through those politico-economical spectacles of his. But the Scotch "philosophers," as Cobbett used to call them, are prone to ride a theory of this sort to death. Dr. Chalmers went so far as to denounce legal provision for the poor.

From Ireland comes a tremendous threat. It will be remembered that Lord Ellenborough wrote to "Dear Brougham" that he (Lord E.) meant to subscribe to the Garibaldi fund. This was rather startling to us all. Ellenborough and Garibaldi!—what an odd conjunction! What would old Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough—Hone's Judge—have said to such a move? Whether Lord Ellenborough will really subscribe may be deemed doubtful at present; for, since he printed his letter, a document has come from Ireland which may make him pause. It is a letter from Mr. John Pope Hennessy, who threatens that if Lord Ellenborough dares to do such a thing he (Mr. Hennessy) "would not hesitate a single hour to co-operate" in a scheme to send ten thousand Irish recruits to help the Pope. In answer to the question "Who is Mr. Hennessy, that makes this thundering announcement?" I have but little to say. Until May, 1859, when he was elected M.P. for King's County, he was entirely unknown to fame; and all that "Dod" tells us about him is that he is a barrister. When he first appeared in Parliament there were whisperings that he had gained considerable fame as an orator at an Irish debating club; but if his friends entertained lofty hopes that he would take the House by storm they were not justified by the event; for, though Mr. Hennessy was not slow to speak, the House was slow to listen, and during his first Session he certainly did not achieve success.

So the periodical of which we have heard so much, and which Messrs. Smith and Elder are about to start under Mr. Thackeray's guidance, is to appear on the 1st of January, and is to be called the *Cornhill Magazine*. One of the many tongues with which Rumour is painted says that the first serial story in its pages is to be written by Mr. Anthony Trollope; that Mr. George Sala is to contribute his long-tailed-of "Life and Times of Hogarth"; and that Messrs. Sutherland Edwards, Augustus Mayhew, and Hollingshead are to represent the younger school of authorship. Mr. Ruskin, Miss Martineau, Mr. Talbot Gwynne, and others of Messrs. Smith and Elder's stock-writers will also, I conclude, be of the staff. The editor's prospectus is before us, and is exactly what might have been expected, but its associations render it really curious. Every one who has read "Pendennis" (that is to say the entire reading public) will recollect that admirable scene where, on the hero's first introduction to literature, he accompanies his friends Warrington and Bungay, the publishers, to the Fleet Prison, and hears Captain Shandon read out the prospectus of the forthcoming *Pall-mall Gazette*. Between the prefatory words of the *Cornhill Magazine* and those of its shadowy prototype there is, indeed, much in common. The fiery spirit and claptrap allusions supposed to be necessary for awakening attention to a political journal are, indeed, not to be found in the prospectus of the new magazine, but the tone and train of thought is the same. Captain Shandon says, "They must not be belied and misrepresented by hiring advocates; they must not have Grub-street publishing Gazettes from Whitehall—that's a dig at Bacon's people, Mr. Bungay," said Shandon. Mr. Thackeray tells us that he would be laughed at if he were to set up to be "a great reformer, philosopher, and wiseacre, about to expound prodigious doctrines and truths until now unrevealed, to guide and direct the peoples, to pull down the existing order of things, to edify new social or political structures;" and we know at whose people this is meant for a dig. (By the way, when Mr. Thackeray was rejected at Oxford, did he not stand as a "great Reformer"? ) Captain Shandon informed his readers that "The statesman and the capitalist, the country gentleman and the divine, will be amongst our readers, because our writers are amongst them." Says Mr. Thackeray—"It may be a foxhunter who has the turn to speak; or a geologist, engineer, manufacturer, member of the House of Commons, lawyer, chemist—what you please." Captain Shandon is exceedingly strong upon his contributors being "gentlemen," so is Mr. Thackeray. The *Cornhill Magazine* hints at the general character of its circulation thus:—"A professor ever so learned, a curate in his country retirement, an artisan after work hours, a schoolmaster or mistress when their lessons are over, may like to hear what the world is taking about, or be brought into friendly communications with persons whom the world knows;" while the *Pall-mall Gazette* eloquently calls upon "the nobility of England, the Baronetage of England, the revered clergy of England, the bar of England, the matrons, the daughters, the homes and hearths of England, to rally round the good old cause." In fine, though the real prospectus is inferior to its prototype in dash and spirit, it equals it in gentility, and is infinitely its superior in stately geniality and aristocratic bonhomie. The principal figure of simile represent the editors, contributors, and readers as gathered together, enjoying their after-dinner claret; but the tone of the composition is not jolly enough to let us realise them in such a position; we rather picture them at tea, with a highly respectable footman out of livery, to hand round the Sèvres service, the well-battered crumpets, and the silver "muffinier."

The movement for the formation of volunteer rifle corps has been carried out with extraordinary spirit, perseverance, and success. The entire country is up in arms, and drill-sergeants are bellowing "wan, tu," and their unintelligible "hup, ha!" on every vacant plot of ground in England. The metropolis is well up with the provincial

towns; the inspection of the Hon. Artillery Company proves that the old-established corps is in the highest state of efficiency and military discipline. Lord Esher, the Colonel, and Mr. Mackenzie, the hon. secretary of the London Scottish Volunteer Rifles have been acquiring instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, while their brothers in arms are drilling every evening in Westminster Hall; and the fog and gloom which fill the ground of Sign House are insufficient to damp the military ardour of the London Rifle Brigade, whose squads face the weather, and go through the intricacies of goose-step with all the labour and treble the energy, of soldiers who have taken the shilling. A correspondent of the *Times* suggests that policemen should be trained to the use of the rifle, which is a very good idea; but he adds, that, in the event of being required, special constables could easily do police duties. The correspondent has probably never seen Mr. Leech's admirable sketch of a little "special" in a ruffianly neighbourhood, and has reflected that not an invasion or any popular tumult would be a very harvest-time for the ruffians of London, who then would require extraordinary surveillance.

During the past week the Royal Academy has lost two of its members—Mr. James Ward, the senior Academician, and Mr. Frank Stone, an Associate. The former will only be known to the present generation by his eccentricities (who can forget, in an exhibition some seven or eight years ago, two pictures of his "Daniel in the Lion's Den," and a bright vermilion stag running up a cataract?); but for a long time before his death he was in his dotage. Mr. Frank Stone, who originally commenced in water colours, and was always a careful and clever painter, had latterly made a great advance. He had eschewed the namby-pamby style into which he had at one time fallen, evidenced by "The Last Appeal," "Cross Purposes," "The Impending Fate," "Mated," and other print-shop celebrities, and in the last two or three years had painted several vigorous and characteristic scenes of French coast life—witness the "Bon jour, Messieurs," of '58, and "The Missing Boat," in the last exhibition. He was a very kind-hearted, amiable man, and his loss will be much regretted. His son, Mr. Marcus Stone, bids fair to keep up the family name for artistic excellence.

The Windsor theatricals have been renewed, and the Queen has this time shown great taste in bestowing the mastership of the revels on one who has nothing to do, either as manager or actor, with any theatre. The conduct of the performances and the selection of pieces has been entrusted to Mr. W. Rodham Donne, the licenser of plays, a gentleman of excellent dramatic taste and high character. The first performance took place on Wednesday, when "The Evil Genius" and "To Oblige Benson" was represented, in which portions of the Olympic and Haymarket companies took part.

After a long relaxation Mr. Scribe has again gone to work. Last week he read to the artists of the Vaudeville a new piece, in four acts, called "La Fille de Trente Ans." Green-room gossip speaks in very high terms of this latest production of the veteran dramatist. The principal part will be played by M. Fechter.

The *entrepreneur* of the concerts about to be given at Drury Lane is Mr. Strange, the "caterer" for the refreshments at Sydenham. The great Julien was invited to conduct the orchestra, but he is too busily engaged in writing his life, and cannot come; so Mr. Manns will wield the baton. There will be no *masqué* this year, the committee having expressly refused to sanction it.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

HAYMARKET—PRINCESS—GOSPEL.

The British public, goaded by the taunts of all French and certain English newspapers which have taken up the subject of the adaptations without acknowledgment, which are now the scandal of the British stage, actually dared, on Saturday last, to express an unfavourable opinion on a production of the "first dramatist of the day." "The Late Lamented," boldly described in the playbill as "a new comedy, written by Tom Taylor, Esq.," is a very bald, tame, badly-written translation of "L'Urne," a dramatic proverb, by Octave Feuillet, which has already appeared in an English form in Mr. Henry Drayton's entertainments. The story is that of a very silly Marchioness who renders her second husband's life miserable by her constant affectionate allusion to her former spouse; the second husband, mistrusting these allusions, and hating their constant recurrence, concocts a plot for informing her that the man she laments is not really dead, but is in slavery among the Algerines, and but awaits the payment of a large ransom to be restored to her arms. She then breaks out into dolorous invectives, avowing that her life with her late lord was one of misery and quarrelling, and that the news is most disagreeable to her. The Marquis then acknowledges his fiction, the lady is cured, and the piece ends happily. This bad piece was badly acted, and a just tribute was paid to its demerits in the very sound hissing which followed the fall of the curtain. On attempting to announce it for repetition Mr. Buckstone was met with very vigorous shouts of "No!" but, with the best taste possible, he has declined to yield to public opinion, and any one may still enjoy the opportunity of paying their money for an exceedingly bad entertainment. The critics of the various morning papers recorded the fate of the piece fearlessly and impartially, and I trust that they will persevere in their endeavours until they induce Mr. Tom Taylor, the arch offender of his class, to make those public admissions which common honesty demands.

"Gossip," produced at the PRINCESS on Wednesday, is an unskilful adaptation of "Les Femmes Terribles," unskilful because the French piece is almost literally rendered, and the slight skeleton is not properly or artistically filled up. Mr. Harris must not be surprised at the ill-success which has hitherto attended his efforts if he relies on such sketchy materials for the attraction of his first piece. The plot turns on the evils of chattering, as exemplified in the case of a certain Mrs. Chatterton (Mrs. C. Young), who narrates in company a piquant anecdote of her having surprised a celebrated belle (Mrs. Beresford) in an assignation in Kensington-gardens with an unknown gentleman. Greatly to the gossip's consternation, she is overheard by the husband of the lady, who insists on her telling him the name of the gentleman. She cannot, and thenceforward she is constantly persecuted wherever she goes by the infuriated husband with the question, "His name, ma'am?" At length, when he has frightened her seriously by telling her he shall challenge her husband, he confesses that it was he who kept the appointment with his own wife, and that he has merely pursued his inquiries in a truculent manner with a view of curing her of her gossiping propensities. Mrs. Young was never seen to so little advantage as in this piece. She seemed to be unskilled with her part, and was very stager. Mr. Ryder (the husband) was far too heavy and melodramatic; and the best-acted character in the comedy was that of a flippant young man, whose Lothario propensities really involve him in difficulty, by Mr. J. G. Shore.

Last week I gave Mr. Williams credit for not having taken his farce of "Nursery Chickweed" from a foreign source. I find I was wrong. "La Maman Sabloneux" is the original of the piece in question.

Madame Celeste opens the LYCEUM on Monday next. I believe the theatre has been thoroughly and most artistically decorated. The first piece produced, called "Paris and Pleasure, or Home and Happiness," is a translation by Mr. C. Selby, who, in his title at least, has certainly deviated pretty widely from the original—"Les Eifers de Paris." The principal characters will be played by Madame Celeste and Mr. Walter Lacy. For the pantomime the managers has engaged the Brothers Haulon, whose gymnastic performances are said to be unrivalled in grace and daring. They have never yet appeared in London. She has also retained the services of the Marshall family as pantomimists.

Miss Wyndham has had a disagreement with the managers of the OLYMPIC, and quitted the theatre. Her part of Jason, in the burlesque of "Medea," has been played during the past week by Miss Elisa Nelson, a young lady with a very sweet voice, but her powers of acting are, as yet, limited. The Christmas entertainment at this house will be by Mr. Robert Brough.

The ADELPHI is doing capitally with the new drama, "The Dead Heart." There will be no pantomime here this year but a burlesque by Mr. Byron.

#### MR. FLATOW'S COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

MR. L. V. FLATOW has collected, at Messrs. Leggatt's new city gallery (19, Change-alley), nearly two hundred oil-paintings by the most eminent modern artists. Most of these pictures have been already seen at the Academy, the British Institution, or other exhibitions; but a certain number have never been submitted to the public before, and others have all the interest of novelty from having been painted and first exhibited a great many years since. Thus, Mr. Stanfield's "On the French Coast," and Mr. Oakes's "Marchyllyn Mawr"—

A solitary pool fringed round with rushes wild—were exhibited at the Royal Academy last year; while one of the most interesting productions in the gallery, "Kensington Gardens," by Linnell, senior, was painted as long ago as 1814—the foreground having, however, been recently repainted. Mr. P. F. Poole's "Looking out for the Fishing-boats" is known to a large portion of the public from having been engraved in the *Art-Journal*. "Fort Rouge," by J. Wilson, sen., was formerly in the possession of the late Lord Northwick, and a considerable portion of Mr. Flatow's collection appears to have been selected from private galleries; among other works the beautiful "Dream of Venice," by Mr. Hook.

In addition to the paintings already mentioned, Mr. Stanfield is represented by "A Glimpse of Venice," and an exceedingly fine view of Dunbar Castle. By Mr. Creswick there is an exquisite little picture, besides some fine specimens of his "collaboration" with Mr. Philip ("Cardigan Bay"), and with Mr. Ansell ("A Welsh Mill"). No collection is now considered complete without one of Mr. Philip's Spanish beauties, and, accordingly, we find in No. 17 a "Senora," of which the type and treatment are unmistakable. There is no *solo* performance by Mr. Ansell in this gallery, but the manner of the artist may be recognised not only in the "Cardigan Bay," but also in "Out for a Day's Sport," which he has executed in conjunction with Mr. J. B. Payne.

In Mr. David Roberts's two architectural pictures, which are very similar in character as in subject, we find in one the remains of the Temple erected by the Roman Senate in honour of Vespasian, and in the other those of the Temple of Minerva Chalcidica. Of the other Royal Academicians whose works are to be met with in Mr. Flatow's rooms one of the most fortunate is Mr. Pickersgill, whose "Four Seasons" is fully worthy of his reputation, while the most fortunate of all is Mr. Frith, with his finished sketch of "The Derby Day," and his two pictures from "Little Dorrit," of which latter works we propose to publish Engravings in an early number.

Mr. Frith's miniature "Derby Day" is not a rough design, but a coloured and perfected sketch, looking almost like a reduced copy from the large picture. Among the other sketches for celebrated paintings in Mr. Flatow's gallery is the original finished sketch for Mr. A. Solomon's picture of "The Bride."

Maelise, Goodall, Sidney Cooper, Faed, O'Neill, and other artists of talent and popularity are represented by works which we cannot conveniently specify (we may mention, however, that Mr. Flatow has secured Mr. O'Neill's well-known "Westward Ho!"). We observed, too, Mr. Ward's "Peveril of the Peak," and Etty's richly-coloured "Eve at the Fountain," besides many charming pictures by Linnell, senior, an admirable summer scene by Bramwhite, "The Old Friend" by Knight, and others.

THE SERVICES OF COLONEL BRUCE.—A Correspondent writes:—I read in the papers the following Oxford intelligence:—In a convocation held this day (Nov. 17), at two o'clock, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Hon. Colonel Bruce, governor to the Prince of Wales. Colonel Bruce was presented for his degree by the Regius Professor of Civil Law (Dr. Twiss), who, in a short Latin speech, touched briefly on the principal services of the gallant officer. "Come," said I to myself, "Colonel Bruce must be some notable man of war. He is a 'Crimean hero,' I'll lay a wager; or, peradventure, he has sent divers holy Brahmins to their last account." So I betook myself to *Hart's Army List* for detailed information respecting the Colonel's "services." I soon found his name and dates of commissions; but for the life of me not a foot-note averted his deeds of arms could I discover, even with a magnifying-glass. Colonel the Honourable Robert Bruce, D.C.L., is described in *Hart* as having entered the Grenadier Guards in 1830. *Voilà tout!* What, then, are the "principal services" touched on in felicitous Latin by Dr. Twiss? Have the Oxford dons made the "learned" governor to the Prince of Wales an honorary D.C.L. for a reason similar to that which gained a K.C.B. for the illustrious Phipps? That unscarred warrior, I remember, was knighted in the same *Gazette* with the battle-worn Havelock; and now Colonel the Honourable Robert Bruce is D.C.L. by the side of Sir John Lawrence, saviour of British India.

THE NEW ARSENAL.—We read in the *Observer*:—"The insufficiency of the establishment at Woolwich has long been felt. There has been a vast increase in the manufacture of guns and other munitions, both for the land and the sea service, as well as in the size of the ordnance manufactured. Woolwich is an old establishment, and it required constant alterations and additions to enable the works required to be carried on. Latterly it has become evident that a new establishment altogether would be necessary, and the question of security was naturally considered in connection with the contemplated alteration. We don, from its central situation in the heart of the country, as well as its facility of communication with all the ports, by railway and telegraph, offers obvious advantages for the purpose. Its position, in the heart of the iron and coal districts, also recommends it as a proper site for a manufacturing establishment. It is, therefore, not improbable that We don will be the place selected. We need not point out how necessary it is for the sake of security to separate or decentralise the Woolwich establishment; any disaster there might involve the destruction of all the manufacturing plant of our ordnance and naval and military munitions, as well as the enormous stores contained there, and occasion an irreparable loss at a moment of the greatest emergency. Apart, therefore, from the greater manufacturing facilities which will be gained by removing a considerable portion of the work, and the convenience which will be derived from having a depot of warlike stores on the same scale as at Woolwich, the division of the establishments is a most prudent measure on the simple ground of security."

WHY DOES A BRIDE SIGN HER MAIDEN NAME?—A curious question arose in the Divorce Court the other day as to why a bride signs her maiden name. A widow, named Esther Mary Allen, after having been married to a man named Rutter, signed her name in the register-book as Esther Mary Rutter. That not being considered the legal mode of signing her name, it was erased, and she signed it again as Esther Mary Allen. The parish clerk said they always sign their maiden names. Sir C. Crosswell could never understand why. In the Isle of Man the bride signs her married name and also adds her maiden name. Thus, if Mary Jones married Thomas Roberts, she would sign as follows—"Mary Roberts, late Jones;" and there is no doubt that is the only legal and proper way of entering the name.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have decided that the organ, which has been recently taken down for enlargement, shall not again be erected over the entrance to the choir. It is proposed to take away the present screen, and on the removal of the monuments of Lord Nelson and Lord Cornwallis to some other part of the cathedral, to throw the whole space, to the verge of the dome area, open to the choir. The organ is to be retained in its present case, which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and it will be removed to the gallery under the centre arch on the canons' or north side. The oak screen, with its beautiful marble columns, will be placed as an entrance to the dome area in the south transept. The rails of the Whispering Gallery and the heavy cornice under it have been recently gilded.

THE COINAGE.—The total coinage at the Royal Mint during the last fifteen years has been no less than £78,493,868. Of this £73,772,613 was gold, £4,510,338 silver, and £186,867 copper. The amount coined each year has varied considerably. Thus, in 1850, the total was £1,621,380, and, in 1853, £12,661,125. Last year the amount coined again fell to £1,690,359. The gold coin reached its maximum in 1853, and its minimum in 1858; the silver coinage greatest in 1853, and smallest in 1849; and the copper coinage was only £148 in 1850, while it was £61,553 in 1854.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.—The bishopric of Sierra Leone, which has been vacant nearly six months, has been conferred by the Crown upon the Rev. E. H. Beckles, for many years past Rector of St. Peter's, St. Christopher's, in the diocese of Antigua. Mr. Beckles is the fourth Bishop of Sierra Leone, his three predecessors having fallen victims to the climate. The Bishop designate will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury as soon as the formal preliminaries can be settled. He will have jurisdiction, as his predecessors have had, over the coast between 20 degrees north and 20 degrees south latitude, and more especially the colonies of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and their dependencies. The gross income of the see is £2000 a year, being £500 a year as the Bishop's allowance as Colonial Chaplain, and £400 a year from the Colonial Bishops' Fund. Mr. Beckles' views are Evangelical, and in matters of ecclesiastical discipline he is said to incline to the Low Church party.





THE TENBY LIFE-BOAT SAVING THE CREW OF THE SMACK "BRUCE," OF MILFORD.—(FROM A SKETCH BY E. A. BROOKE.)

#### NEW MILITIA DEPOT, MACCLESFIELD, CHESHIRE.

This building, of which we have engraved a birdseye perspective view, has been in course of erection since the spring of 1858, and is now nearly completed. It has been erected, by the justices of Cheshire, for the 2nd Regiment of Cheshire Militia, whose head-quarters will be henceforward situated at Macclesfield.

The edifice is designed in the Middle-Pointed style of architecture, and, being well placed on an eminence, will prove an ornament to the town. It is substantially constructed of stone from three quarries, yielding varied tints of grey, buff, and reddish-brown; and these have been so applied by the architect, in bands and alternate voussoirs, as to impart much beauty to the structure, though it is devoid of ornate mouldings and other features of added embellishments usually introduced in modern Gothic buildings. The staff-serjeants' quarters and the detached residence for the adjutant have simply a domestic character of architecture befitting their purpose; while the guardhouse

and armoury, with their round turrets crowned with conical roofs, give at once a military air to the edifice, enhanced by a massive inclosing wall and shot-turrets for defence in case of need.

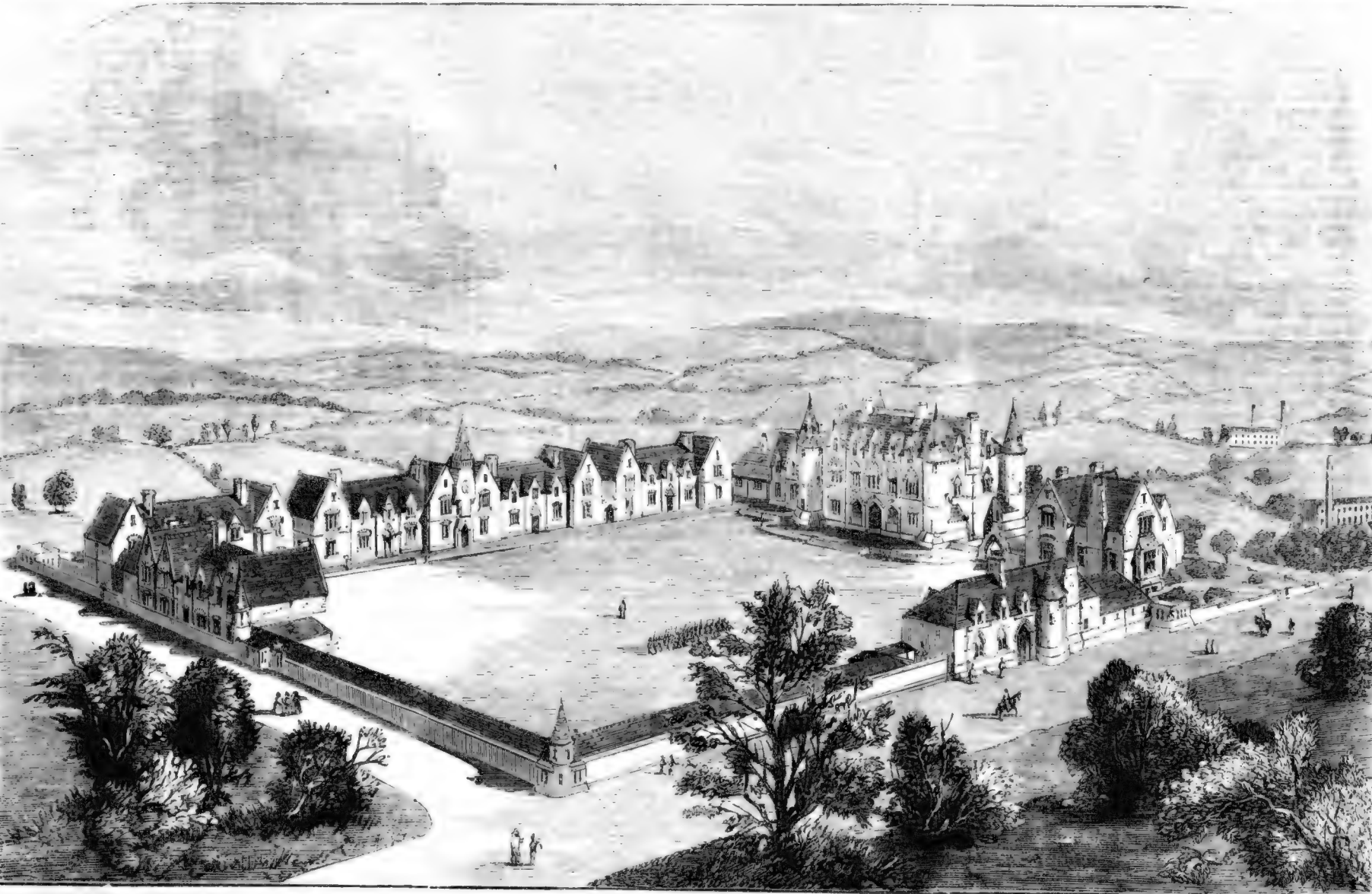
The buildings are so arranged as to inclose a spacious courtyard for parade. They afford accommodation for the whole of the permanent staff—adjutant, sergeant-majors, sergeants of the staff, and drummers; a stable, guardhouse, bath and fumigating rooms, and an armoury, orderly-room, and clothing stores, together with a stable and extensive covered sheds. The adjutant's residence has a fenced-off garden, with approach from the high road; and the parade-ground is partly environed by a raised terrace leading to the armoury and staff-serjeants' quarters.

A piece of land adjoining the dépôt has been obtained for the erection of a hospital in connection with it. This very necessary adjunct has not yet been constructed, and forms no portion of the buildings represented in our Engraving, all of which have been erected for

the justices by Mr. W. H. Brown, builder, of Stockport, from the designs and under the superintendence of the architect, Frederick H. Pownall, Esq., of Gower-street, London.

#### THE SPANISH ARMY.

LITTLE or nothing appears to be known in England of the organisation and equipment of the Spanish army. It is true that its antecedents during the Peninsular War are anything but good, and we are somewhat inclined to dismiss the subject when brought up with an indifferent shrug of the shoulders. The notion is that the soldiers are badly clothed, that their feet are guiltless of shoes, and that they are nourished with a sunbeam and a cigarette. Nothing can be more false than this impression. The Spanish army is well organised, and the troops are armed with grooved muskets and long-range rifles of an admirable description. The artillery is good and well served, and the pieces,



THE MILITIA DEPOT AT MACCLESFIELD.



drawn by vigorous mules, can be expeditiously brought into action at any point where necessary.

There are special military schools in different parts of the kingdom at which the youths who intend to devote themselves to a military career can obtain a theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of war. Each particular arm of the service has its special college, and they are divided amongst certain cities in the following manner:—  
Infantry school at . Toledo.  
Cavalry ditto at . Valladolid.  
Artillery ditto at . Segovia.  
Engineers ditto at . Guadalupe.  
Staff ditto at . Madrid.  
Marine ditto at . San Fernando.

In fact, the Spanish army of to-day is infinitely superior in every respect to the Spanish army which so greatly impeded all our operations in the Peninsula; and we may soon expect to hear whether their conduct in the field equals their appearance on parade.

#### STAIRCASE, PENRHYN CASTLE.

THE annexed Engraving is the last of our series of illustrations of that princely seat, Penrhyn Castle. A full description of the external and interior of the noble pile will be found in a former Number of the *Illustrated Times*.

#### SAVING OF THE CREW OF THE SMACK "BRUCE," OF MILFORD, BY THE TENBY LIFE-BOAT.

At daybreak on the morning of the 1st inst. the Coast Guard look-out men at Tenby observed a dismasted vessel anchored about two or three miles to the eastward of that place, and evidently in great distress. It was blowing at the time a most furious gale, and the sea, white with foam, was making a complete breach over the vessel, upon whose deck some men could be discerned. The Hon. R. F. Boyle, Lieut. R.N., who is in command of the Coast Guard at Tenby, directed the life-boat of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution to be immediately launched, and with the life-boat's crew, consisting of four Coast Guard men and some fishermen of Tenby, proceeded, in the height of the storm, to the vessel's relief, and happily succeeded in extricating those on board from their perilous position. It being found impracticable to return to Tenby, they pulled in for Saunders's Foot (a small harbour distant about four miles), where the rescued seamen, two men and a boy, were safely landed. The vessel proved to be the smack *Bruce*, of Milford.

On Sunday night, the 6th inst., this valuable life-boat again put off to the rescue of the crew of the brig *Policy*, timber-laden, from Quebec, which had been observed riding very heavily in Caldy Roads throughout the day. She had parted her cables during a heavy gale from W.S.W., and was seen by the Coast Guard look-out, at 9.30 p.m., drifting fast towards the shore. Shortly afterwards a blue light and other signals of distress were made from her. The life-boat was promptly launched, and, with the Hon. R. F. Boyle, the coxswain, R. Parrott, and a crew of ten men, proceeded to the assistance of the stranded vessel, which lay beating about in the midst of the breakers. The life-boat dropped her anchor and veered away cable until sufficiently near to enable them to communicate with those on board, when they found that four of the crew had gained the shore by taking the vessel's boat, but had been unable to render any assistance to the five men left in the brig. Just as the life-boat was about to veer still nearer the vessel her cable parted, and she was for some time in great danger; however, having by great exertions extricated her from the heavy surf, and finding it impracticable to render any help, as the brig was rolling so heavily among the breakers, they returned to Tenby, and with the greatest dispatch this gallant little band proceeded with the rocket apparatus over the cliffs (a distance of between two and three miles). When they arrived at the spot the brig was still labouring in the surf.

The cliffs being high and ragged, and in a very slippery state from the rain and spray of the sea, they had great difficulty in getting down (having to slide upon their haunches and hold on by every slight projection), and placing the rocket apparatus in a proper position. The first rocket was so admirably directed that the line fell directly on the brig's fore-castle, and, being secured by those on board, the five men (among whom was the captain) were hauled on shore through the surf. The whole party reached Tenby between four and five o'clock on Monday morning, thoroughly drenched and in a very exhausted state. Lieut. Boyle speaks very highly of all the men who were with him, both in the life-boat and with the rockets on shore. He particularly mentions R. Parrott, coxswain of the boat, chief boatman of the Coast Guard service, who nobly exerted himself throughout this gallant affair, and has been instrumental in the saving of many lives from drowning upon different occasions. Parrott is already in possession of the silver medal of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and his exemplary conduct has more than once been the subject of public approbation. Since the Tenby

life-boat was placed on her station, in 1853, she has been instrumental in rescuing seven shipwrecked crews. Her behaviour on all occasions has elicited the admiration of her crew.

#### THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE formation of volunteer rifle corps, commenced in doubt, and slow at first, has now become almost universal, and, if the movement continues to progress as it has done during the last month, there will soon be no town in the kingdom without its two or three companies of volunteers. Scarcely less satisfactory than the rapidity with which the corps are formed is the rapidity with which they profit by drill. Good marksmen are produced in a few days. Recently, Major-General Hay inspected three hundred volunteers in Westminster Hall, and expressed his astonishment at the manner in which they had gone through their drill. "He was told," he said, "that some of the best men among them had only had twelve nights' drill. The result was really amazing. It only proved, indeed, what he had always maintained, that, where

Our first riflemen carried a mallet, with which "to hammer" down the ball; and the rifleman was so long in loading that it was necessary the redcoats should be near that he might take refuge behind them while he loaded. The Duke of Richmond once said that in the Peninsular War our riflemen were supplied with tight-fitting bullets that would kill and plenty of small ones that would miss, in order that they might have the pleasure of shooting off. It was at length discovered that the musket supplied to the English infantry was the worst in Europe—the heaviest, the shortest, requiring the largest ball, the greatest charge of powder, having the greatest windage, the shortest range, and the least accuracy. The Kafir war was irksome and inglorious, and public attention became attracted to the shortcomings of our firearms. General Cathcart was sent out to the Cape with *carte blanche*, and he at once asked for four thousand Swiss. Brown Bess was clearly unable to bring the war to a close, for it was upon record that one morning eighty thousand rounds of ball cartridge were fired, and only twenty-five Kafirs were bagged. George IV. was very anxious that the cuirass should be adopted

in the British Army, and that experiments should be tried to show whether it would resist a bullet. A cuirass was accordingly fixed upon a pole and Brown Bess was set to work at it, with the advantage of a "rest." The experiment would have been very satisfactory, only none of the balls could be persuaded to hit the cuirass. At last an officer put a musket to his shoulder, and by great good luck hit the cuirass, when the ball, of course, went through it. He believed that a man might sit in a chair, at 200 yards, and let a man blaze away at him all day with Brown Bess, with one condition only, that the shooter should be bound upon his honour to aim at the mark. A general officer told him that in Spain, being charged with the defence of a breastwork thrown up in a hurry, with a very few soldiers, the order was given to them to fire as rapidly as possible, not in any hope or intention of hitting anybody, but to make the enemy think they were stronger than they actually were. Firing to "make the enemy think!" Contrast this with what took place during the mutiny at Cawnpore. An officer, in command of his company, was attacked by some sowars (irregular native cavalry). He formed his men into two lines, made both kneel, and at the word "Fire!" sixty-nine dragoons fell to the ground like a wall. One man alone escaped the fire, seeing which a soldier came to the front, fired, and brought the sowar from his horse at a distance of three hundred yards. That was the way to "make an enemy think." Our troops were now all armed with the Enfield rifle, which was the best rifle made, which, in similar numbers, had been placed in the hands of any army. By contrast and comparison with Brown Bess it was a weapon of transcendent value and superiority. Upon the beach at Hythe one day, when Sir John Burgoyne was present, a target was put up, 8 ft. by 6 ft., upon which was outlined the figure of a man on horseback. A detachment of thirty-two men were formed in line at six hundred yards distance, who lodged three balls in the horse and two in the man before an officer could get a glass to his eye. But a new gun required a new man. Men must be taught to shoot as they were trained in any other skilled calling. What was wanted was that all the men in a regiment should be taught to shoot, as all the dragoons in a regiment were taught to ride. In the Government School of Musketry shooting was taught as a drill, without ball at all.

The Colonel then entered into a technical description of "aiming drill" and "position drill," and strongly insisted upon the necessity of commencing rifle practice by snapping caps and firing blank cartridge. To begin with firing ball cartridge was fatal. The volunteer who did so would never become a good shot, for he would only perpetuate his errors. If there were any sportsmen who wanted to improve their shooting, let them go through a course of "position drill," then let them fire blank cartridges at swallows or other small birds, and he would promise them that, when the 1st of September came round, they would fire half as well again. He had never fired a ball until he was fifty-six years of age, and for a long time he could not get into the first class. He used to miss eighteen shots out of twenty, but he persevered, and one day he got nineteen points in the first class (650 to 900 yards). The next drill was "aiming drill." The eye might be strengthened by exercise, and it was desirable to shoot at smaller objects than a rifleman would ordinarily require to hit. "Aiming drill" at 800 yards with blank cartridge was excellent training. The ball cartridge merely gave you the power to find out if you could shoot, and what progress you were making. With this exception marksmen learned nothing with ball cartridge. An important part of a rifleman's training was the ability to judge distances. It was not at first easy, but it could be learnt. There were certain distances at which horses seemed to



THE STAIRCASE, PENRHYN CASTLE.

there was intelligence on which to operate, a man could be drilled into efficiency in one-third of the time it took to lick a country bumpkin into shape.

On Monday night Colonel Wilford, Assistant-Commandant and Chief Instructor of the Government School of Musketry at Hythe, delivered a lecture in the theatre of the United Service Institution on rifles and rifle practice. Lord Elcho, M.P., presided. The Colonel introduced the subject of his lecture by a brief glance at the history and construction of firearms. Rifles were first mentioned at a target practice at Hamburg in 1498. They were described as muskets with a grooved inner surface. The rifle was first employed by the Jagers, who carried them for the destruction of game that required to be shot by ball, while in England and France gamekeepers had no such game to bring down. The Austrians did not at first train riflemen, for they found them ready made to their hands among the Jagers. Frederick the Great, in order to meet the Austrian army on equal terms, was obliged to employ riflemen. They remained unknown among English troops until the necessity for them was called forth by the War of American Independence.



have no ears, when flesh could not be discerned, when men seemed to have no necks, when cannon-wheels had no spokes, and when all horses seemed to be of one colour. The gallant Colonel then proceeded to explain, by means of diagrams, the line of sight, the line of fire, and the trajectory of the Enfield rifle. The whole difficulty in firing bullets was that they were always travelling through the air at a curve, so that at long ranges it was necessary literally to drop them on a man's head. Armed with the Enfield rifle, no infantry soldiers ever need form a square to resist cavalry, unless surprised. The cavalry might come down upon them, but not a man would escape the aim of their rifles. Some persons said that a range of 400 yards was long enough for the bulk of our troops; but, if one soldier had a gun that would kill at 1000 yards, another whose rifle would only carry 400 yards would not be able to get a single shot at him. The only limit to the range of a gun was the power of the human eye. You might get a longer range by increasing the charge of powder and the weight of the gun, but the rifle then kicked, and, where the recoil was great, there was an end of accurate shooting. The weight of a gun was also an important consideration, for an infantry soldier required a weapon that he could carry in a twenty-five-mile march and fight with afterwards. In firearms the whole secret of extended range was in narrowing the bore. The Whitworth rifle was constructed on this principle, and at 900 yards' range the bullet from this rifle went three times as fast as the Enfield. The greater the elevation a rifle required the more skill was wanted to drop the bullet down just where it would hit. It followed that the worse a soldier was the better his gun ought to be, and that the best guns ought to be given to the worst shots. Firing with the Enfield rifle at 800 or 900 yards, he often missed the target twice out of five, and sometimes four times out of five, but with the Whitworth rifle he could hit it directly. Mr. Whitworth's rifle possessed the very great advantage of having a low trajectory, and the Enfield rifle the disadvantage of having a very high one.

In conclusion, the Colonel told his audience that he came there to assure them that accurate shooting could be acquired after a little drill, in a pleasurable manner, if they would only go to work in the same painstaking way as the volunteers who had recently been at Hythe.

The "position drill" and the "aiming drill" taught were described by Colonel Wilford with technical minuteness. Hold your piece properly, bring it slowly up to your eye, and fire the instant you have covered your object! These three points are carefully taught in "aiming drill." Colonel Wilford laid great stress upon the last. He says that when a man holds his gun for a second or so while he takes aim it may be seen to "wobble about," especially if there is a little wind, and accurate shooting cannot be expected. The volunteer is told never to "pull" the trigger. He is taught to "press" the trigger by a very gradual and gentle inflexion of the second joint only of the fore finger.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, in describing a visit to the Government School of Musketry at Hythe, says he found the first-class volunteers firing at a target six feet by twelve feet, at a distance of 800 yards. Two targets were placed side by side, and the riflemen were aiming at the edge of the left-hand target, in order to hit the bull's-eye of the other—that is, they were pointing the rifle at an object sixteen feet from the mark they wished to hit. Before dispersing, the volunteers unanimously agreed upon a memorial to the Government condemning the Enfield rifle, and praying that the small bore may be adopted for the use of the volunteer corps. It appears that they did not feel themselves justified in naming the rifle which they considered the most efficient, but their individual preference for the Whitworth rifle is not concealed. With a sporting rifle of Mr. Whitworth's construction General Hay succeeded in lodging ten shots within a radius of fifteen inches at a distance of eight hundred yards. It is said that the Government are by no means satisfied that the Enfield rifle is the best arm for infantry, but are holding back from displacing it pending some experiments with breech-loading rifles, one of which, the invention of an American, promises to enable a rifleman to send an uninterrupted stream of bullets upon an advancing enemy.

The disembodied militia are to be supplied with the Enfield rifle. The following circular has been addressed by Lord Ripon to the officers commanding those corps:—

It having been determined to supply the disembodied regiments of militia with Enfield rifles of the 1853 pattern, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to request your attention to the following instructions:—A requisition for the supply of these rifles to the extent of the number of effectives present at the last training should be immediately transmitted to the Director of Stores, War Office, who will give directions respecting the return into store of the arms now in possession. The musketry instruction of the permanent staff is to be proceeded with as soon as the qualified instructors shall return from Hythe, in order that the system may be commenced for the whole regiment at the next annual training. On the 1st of January next requisitions should be transmitted to this office for such articles as may be required for the preliminary drills and musketry instruction of the corps. The question as to a supply of short rifles for sergeants will be hereafter considered. The rifle regiments of militia will adhere to the manual and platoon exercises as laid down for the short rifle.

**THE ARMSTRONG GUN.**—Great exertion is being made in the gun factories at Woolwich to complete the specified number of Armstrong guns by the end of the year. A wagon-load of manufacturing material, being the first portion of a batch of guns (12-pounders), has been sent to Elswick to be completed there, a regulation having been established to manufacture a portion only at each of the factories, in order to guard the secret. The War Department have issued a most stringent order for the exclusion of every person from visiting the factories. A few days ago the members of the Royal Defence Commission requested permission to visit the establishment. Their request was telegraphed to Pall-mall, and a reply was received to the effect "that Mr. Secretary Herbert regretted that the regulations could not be departed from, even in that peculiar instance." A similar denial was lately received by General Dares, commanding the garrison at Woolwich.

**THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.**—The *Nation* and some other Irish papers demand that Ireland should participate in the volunteer movement so general in England and Scotland. The Irish constabulary are particularly indicated, with good reason; for they number some 12,000 men, pronounced by military authorities to be one of the finest bodies of men in the world. Of their loyalty there can be no doubt.—The *Ulstermontane* war journals, on the other hand, call lustily for an Irish contingent in men and money to sustain the Holy Father in his temporal possessions against all enemies, Lord Ellenborough and Garibaldi included. The *Dundalk Democrat* says, "We consider that Ireland should reply to Lord Ellenborough's letter by sending the strong arms of thousands of her sons and a respectable fund to protect and sustain his Holiness from his plotting enemies. 20,000 young Irishmen could be found in one week to volunteer for the protection of his Holiness. We know one parish not far from Dundalk which is ready to equip and arm fifty men, as fine fellows as ever faced an enemy. And if the Bishops of Ireland were to order a simultaneous collection in the parishes of Ireland on one Sunday, we have no doubt that the offerings of the faithful Irish to the Pope's treasury would amount to £50,000. This is what would become Catholic Ireland, the most religious—the firebrand of the Catholic nations. She owes it to his Holiness to stand up boldly and declare that her young blood and her money are at his service."

**REFORM.**—The Government, in order to be well informed on the subject of Reform, has called upon the overseers of boroughs to furnish them with the number of male residents who are assessed to the poor rate of the gross estimated rental and rateable value of £5 and under £6, of £6 and under £7, of £7 and under £8, and £8 and over.

**A RAILWAY IN THE CITY.**—The necessary Parliamentary notices have been given with reference to a new railway through the northern part of the City to connect the Great Northern line with a large and convenient terminus close to the Bank of England. It will pass by the side of Gray's-inn-road to a station at Gray's-inn, thence by a viaduct across Holborn-valley to Smithfield, thence near Barbican, with a goods station at Fore-street, and so across London-wall to a large available area at the back of Tokenhouse-yard, within 340 feet of the Bank. The route, which is brought forward with the concurrence of the Great Northern board, will be above ground through the whole distance.

**ASYLUM FOR THE ORPHANS OF ARTISTS.**—Mr. S. C. Hall is now making vigorous efforts to establish an eleemosynary institution for the reception of the orphans of artists—that is, of painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers. It is proposed that the children shall be treated as the sons of gentlemen—lodged, boarded, clothed, educated, and launched on the voyage of life in the manner which promises the largest amount of success.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

Mademoiselle Titiens and Signor Giuglini were to have taken their second or third farewell of the public during the present year last Thursday, and in any case we shall not have an opportunity of hearing those admirable singers again until next summer. We say "in any case," because it was considered very possible that one, if not both, of the vocalists we have named would be unable to appear on the night in question when the "Huguenots" was to have been given. The last fortnight has been terrible to singers, and with many of them has rendered singing physically impossible. If the dense fog and penetrating damp had lasted much longer there would have been an end to vocal music, and amateurs would have had to content themselves with instrumental performances alone. The indispositions at the two operas have not been cases of "tenor's bronchitis," or "prima donna's malade de larynx," diseases which are facetiously supposed to have their origin in an unwillingness to perform some particular rôle, and which, according to conventional pleasantry, are best cured by applying some rising singer to the part complained of; but the illnesses at Covent Garden and at Drury Lane have been genuine this time, at all events. If the larynx, in the words of a great medical and operative authority (Dr. Véron), is "the ankle of the voice," we may say that at least half a dozen popular singers have been lamed during the last two weeks by the mist and the cold; and we only count favourites—drawing the line at Miss St. Casse, of the St. James's Theatre, who has had the honour of being incapacitated in company with Mdlle. Titiens and Miss Louisa Pyne. If we were to reckon second ladies and second gentlemen, *comprimarii*, and chorus-singers, we should have a list of invalids numerous enough to fill a good-sized hospital; though we have heard that chorus-singers, and even confidants, are not allowed to lay up on any pretext except one. Death, it is said, is the only excuse the stage manager will consent to receive for their absence. If they are tired and exhausted they must come, if they are ill they must come, if they are dangerously ill they must still come, if they are dead—no, if they are dead they may stay at home.

Sometimes these illnesses of great singers (it is an ill fog that brings nobody good!) have the effect of introducing to the public some young artist of talent, who was only waiting for an opportunity to make himself or herself known. Nothing of the kind has taken place during the recent derangement of some of the finest operatic throats in Europe. Mdlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini found inefficient substitutes in Mdlle. Vaneri (who played Lucrezia Borgia), and Signor Corsi (who appeared as Gennaro in "Lucrezia," and as Manrico in the "Trovatore"); while, at the Royal English Opera, the victims to bronchitis were replaced by singers who were already thoroughly well known—Mr. Harrison *vice* Mr. Haigh, in the "Trovatore," and Mdlle. Parepa *vice* Miss Pyne, in "Dinorah." It is true Mdlle. Parepa had not yet shown that she could sing with success such light, florid music as that of the heroine in the "Pardon de Ploërmel;" though her merit as a singer of more expressive, or rather of more emphatic, music was fully recognised.

The bad weather seems not only to have had the effect of shortening the winter operatic season at Drury Lane, but to have been the cause, indirectly, of a great injustice which is being done to M. Jullien at that theatre. Last week placards were posted and handbills distributed all over London in which the public were informed in a broad manner and in large capitals that "a committee of gentlemen" had determined to perpetuate "the PROMENADE CONCERTS" as given in this country with so much success during so many years by M. JULLIEN. The words "Promenade Concerts" and "M. Jullien" were printed in letters of enormous dimensions, the words preceding M. Jullien's name in letters almost invisible. Of course the "committee of gentlemen" do not name themselves. The "committee," if any committee there be (which we may be allowed to doubt), must be composed of fraudulent linendrappers who have been in the habit of applying the system of perceptible and imperceptible letters to the ticketing of their goods. There is something unspeakably impudent in the endeavour of this so-called committee to replace M. Jullien while attempting to trade under his name; and the unfairness of the whole proceeding is rendered more contemptible by the air of *bonhomie* assumed by the directors, who actually announce the concerts as if they really thought that by "perpetuating" them, as the advertisements say, they were doing M. Jullien a great favour. Of course there is no reason why any one who thinks fit to do so should not give "promenade concerts." M. Jullien did not invent that particular style of entertainment, nor did he even introduce it into England; but it is a very low and unjustifiable proceeding to make use of his name to give attractiveness to a programme, put forward by "a committee of gentlemen" with whom he has no sort of connection.

The concerts of the committee of gentlemen are to begin to-night (Saturday), and will probably be interesting enough. M. Wieniawski and Madame Lemmens Sherrington are engaged, and Mr. Manns, of the Crystal Palace band, is to be the conductor; and we suppose the orchestra will not be bad. But, when a committee of gentlemen behave as no gentleman ever behaved before, we of course do not know what precise value we ought to attach to their promises.

**NEW SHIP-PROPELLER.**—Messrs. J. and M. Ruthven, of Edinburgh, propose to supersede the screw by their newly-invented "hydraulic propeller." Its principle and mode of action are thus described:—"Under the engine, and below the water-line, is a circular iron case, into which a supply of water is conveyed by means of a pipe laid on the keelson. The power of the engine is employed to revolve a fan-wheel inside this iron case with a sufficient speed to force out the water, through nozzles on each side of the vessel, placed above the water-line; and the vessel is thus propelled by a force equal to the weight of a column of water due to that velocity." The advantages claimed by the inventors for the hydraulic propeller are that the propelling power is all contained within the vessel, and is therefore secure from all external accidents, such as fouling, &c.; greater power from same quantity of fuel; in case of accidents to rudder, the ship can be navigated without it; no reaction produced on engines from plunging and rolling in a heavy sea; the ship can be turned round almost on her own centre; and can be backed astern so rapidly that she might approach a rock at full speed, till within about two lengths of herself, and be backed off with perfect safety, and without communication with the engineers. A vessel propelled on this principle has been plying on the Orkney since 1856.

**A PALTRY CASE.**—The Cheltenham Board of Guardians are at loggerheads with Mr. Walters, one of their medical officers. He has charged the "amputation fee" for cutting off a portion of a man's thumb, and the board contend that this is not an amputation. It was determined that the clerk should write to the Poor-law Board to ask "whether the amputation of the first phalanx of the thumb was such an amputation as was contemplated by the Act of Parliament, the board considering the same to be only a removal of a portion of the thumb."

**KINGSLAND SAUVAGES.**—It appears that some persons are supposed to have been lately poisoned by eating these "delicacies," towards the making of which it is not improbable that our parish may have contributed; for about a fortnight ago a farmer in our fens, having cooked his man-golds and potatoes for his pigs in a furnace in which he had just before dressed his seed wheat with mercury, the poor animals soon exhibited unmistakable symptoms of having been poisoned; whereupon our conscientious farmer at once cut their throats, dressed them, and sent them off to London, where they were sold for about 1s. a stone.—*Stamford Mercury*.

**PREFERRED TO BE LOST.**—The passengers of the *Cydinus* mail-steamer, which arrived at Marseilles three days ago from Constantinople, relate a curious incident. When the steamer was about eighty miles W.N.W. of Cape Matapan, a Sardinian brig was seen in distress, and, though a violent gale was raging, the steamer went out of her way to render assistance. On arriving near an officer and four men put off to the brig, the captain of which stated that she was bound from Syria to Genoa, and that his vessel was unmanageable, as a number of casks containing oil had been accidentally broken, and the hold was full of oil. He therefore begged that the steamer would take him in tow to Messina. The officer replied that, as the steamer was carrying the mails, she could not lose time, and that besides, with such a gale blowing, it would be impossible to keep the brig in tow. However, he offered to take the captain and crew and all their effects on board. The captain seemed disposed to accept the offer, but, after a conference with a person who appeared to be either the owner or the supercargo of the vessel, he said that he would not abandon her. The steamer was consequently obliged to leave the brig to her fate, and, as at night a dreadful storm took place, it is feared that she perished.

## LAW AND CRIME.

THE Smethurst case has formed the subject of frequent comment in the daily journals during the week. By some of our contemporaries the Home Secretary is blamed for making known the ground of his recommendation of free pardon, such ground, by the honourable gentleman's admission, being the imperfect state of medical science, which, it appears, has lamentably failed in proving the most essential portion of the case—namely, that Miss Banks died from poison. Hereat "medical science" is indignant, as if the science of medicine were not just at present the most experimental and uncertain of all sciences, and as if the very types of diseases were not as variable as the conditions and local influences of mankind. Then, further, the prosecution of Smethurst is stigmatised as vindictive, and it is assumed that a severe sentence will be passed upon him for this offence, as if in spite for his having escaped from a prior condemnation to be hanged. What right has any one to presuppose the commission of such a blunder by an English Judge? The charge of bigamy, as we have before pointed out, may be the means, and is certainly the only means at present left, of carrying out moral justice in this case. It would be wrong indeed, Smethurst being innocent or guilty of the sin of murder, to allow him to reap the benefit of a legacy left to him by a woman over whom he had acquired an influence employed to induce her to be his accomplice in the felonious offence of bigamy. That offence may be palliated by circumstances in Smethurst's case, as in others, or it may, as a crime, have been already atoned; but he must not and will not be allowed to reap pecuniary profit from its commission; and, unless we sadly misapprehend the object of the proceedings, their purpose is directly aimed at the subversion of all his possible hopes so to do.

The master of a merchant vessel lately appeared at a police court to prosecute certain "skittle-sharpers" who had endeavoured to defraud him. The prisoners were remanded. Since that period the prosecutor, a Mr. Burdus, appears to have been a marked man. The swindling fraternity accost him in the streets, jeer at him, threaten him or strive to propitiate him, as their tempers suggest. All this, be it known, is done in open day, and in the most populous thoroughfares. One of them, on Friday week, proceeded to the extent of threatening to take Mr. Burdus's life should he appear against the prisoners in the first-mentioned case. Mr. Burdus followed the man, and gave him into custody for the attempted intimidation, and on this charge the prisoner was committed for trial. A witness who appeared to corroborate the evidence of Mr. Burdus stated that, having been swindled by skittle-sharpers of £40, he had recently met in the street a man who dangled before his eyes a handsome gold watch, and taunted him by saying that it had been purchased out of the amount of which he (the witness) had been swindled. The point to which we would call attention in this and similar cases is that the "skittle-sharpers" are, almost to a man, well known to the police. Most of them have been repeatedly brought before the magistrates to answer charges which have either entailed punishment, failed from defect in evidence, or been compromised with the prosecutors. Yet these criminals, in disguises assumed for the express purpose of fraud, are allowed to loiter about our streets and carry on their practices with no more molestation than if they were engaged on the most lawful and honourable business. When they pick up a "flat," an honest farmer, or, perhaps, a master mariner, who never sees a newspaper from one year's end to another, they walk through the streets chatting with him, passing with the utmost unconcern the police constable, who knows the whole adventure about to take place as well as the number on his own collar. A word from the constable might save the honest dupe's purse, and baulk the hopes of the swindler in a second, but the man in blue invariably passes on and leaves the victim to be, as the case may turn out, robbed, hounded, or maltreated. Only a few days since a master merchantman was accosted in this manner in Oxford-street, and having been invited by a street swindler, who opened a conversation with him, to take a glass of ale, was actually poisoned by the narcotic agent introduced into his liquor. He was put into a cab, robbed of a bag of sovereigns, and left dying in a skittle-ground at Hackney. A coroner's inquest was held upon him, and a mild verdict returned of "Died of a diseased heart, his death being accelerated by drugging." Meanwhile the fellows who perpetrated this murder—for murder it was, legally and morally—still perambulate Oxford-street, for they have their "beats" with the same regularity as the police, and are scarcely less well known to, and recognisable by, the experienced London pedestrian.

A meeting for the consideration of the question as to the advisability of establishing a free library in Battersea was held in that peculiarly unlighted district on Monday evening last. Sir William Page Wood, Vice-Chancellor, by whose personal and indefatigable exertions a free library has been instituted and maintained in the city of Westminster, kindly proceeded to the place of meeting, in spite of the dense fog which prevailed, to afford the meeting the benefit of his valuable and practical advice and assistance. It may appear scarcely credible to those not familiar with the intense vulgarity of parochial assemblies, but it is nevertheless painfully true, that the learned Vice-Chancellor was actually excluded from the room in which the meeting was held! The proposal for a free library was howled and hooted down amid terrific uproar.

William Perham, the mason lately convicted on a charge of intimidation, and adjudged by Mr. Corrie to two months' imprisonment, appealed to the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday last, when the adjudication was confirmed. On the same day the appeal was carried to the Court of Queen's Bench, which, after taking time to consider their decision, refused to interfere.

## POLICE.

**THE CHURCH DISTURBANCES AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.**—Mr. William Cornwallis, about fifty, and described as a native of England, residing at Calais, in France, appeared before Mr. Selfe, at the Thames Police Court, charged with wilfully and of purpose disquieting and disturbing the congregation assembled in the parish church of St. George-in-the-East during the service on Sunday morning last.

A police-constable, No. 70 K, said: I was on duty in the church of St. George-in-the-East on Sunday morning, and saw the defendant there. Shortly afterwards the defendant asked if there were seats purposely for the chorists, and added, "I call upon you, in the name of the Home Secretary, to do your duty, and clear the seats for the chorists. Justice must be done, and I am determined to have justice done." Some persons called out that they were free seats, and others said it was the Churchwarden's duty to appropriate the seats. When Mr. Churchwarden Thompson made his appearance the defendant called upon that gentleman to clear the seats for the chorists. This was said in a loud and audible voice. The defendant could be heard from one end of the church to the other. The Churchwarden remonstrated with Mr. Cornwallis, and then took him to the vestry-room to obtain his name and address. The defendant refused to give either. He was then given into custody and taken to the station-house, where he was again asked for his name and address. He asked what would be the consequence if he refused them. On the way to the station-house the defendant called out to some ruffians, "Why don't you rescue me? Is this English law?"

Mr. Digby Seymour said the defendant would express his deep regret for the course he had been impelled to adopt. The defendant thought people were anxious to prevent the chorists taking their usual seats. The defendant came from the bedside of a sick friend, and in an ill state of health himself, and went to the church for the worship of Almighty God, and his design was not to interfere with any one. Over-zeal for the choral service in the church had led him to act as he had done, and he had severely suffered for it.

An apology having been also offered by defendant to the Churchwarden whom he had affronted, he was discharged. A tall man named Arnott was then brought before Mr. Selfe, charged with being drunk and disorderly in St. George's Church on Sunday afternoon while the Rev. Hugh Allen, the popular Afternoon Lecturer, was preaching.

A police-constable said the prisoner rolled into the church very drunk, pushed the people about, and began talking loudly while the Rev. Mr. Allen was preaching to a quiet and attentive congregation. He asked the prisoner to go out, and he said he would not. He then took the prisoner outside the church. Soon afterwards the prisoner re-entered the church, and he took him into custody.

The prisoner, in defence, said that he had had a little drop to drink with his shopmates, and all he said in the church was that it was a pity to have such disturbances there.

Mr. Selfe: Your opinion is not wanted at all. You had no right to go



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